

## MPs in turmoil over Clyde

By Norman Shrapnel

IT WAS an ugly scene in the Commons yesterday when the Secretary for Trade and Industry dropped his bomb on the Clyde. It was a dangerous scene, as stark and unpleasant as one can remember. Yet it had a brutal kind of genuineness, the credibility of a showdown.

When the beetle-browed Mr William Ross, the former Scottish Secretary, gets up to denounce the Government with his customary air of doom, this does not necessarily mean the end of the world or even the end of Scotland. What the clans rise behind him with vengeful cries, even that can be often accepted as just the normal tantrums of political life.

Noise, in short, is not always a sign of real anger. Often one side or the other will lie up into the sort of theatrical rage that contains hardly enough genuine heat to boil an egg. Nothing like that yesterday. They were well over boiling point, and if the Speaker had not cleared the way for an emergency debate—which he seemed to be granting almost before it was asked—there was no knowing where the thing might have ended.

We were back at the gulf, sheer and wide and not a bridge in sight. Across it they bayed at each other with what sounded like naked hate. The Tories were calling and the Labour side saw it. The opposition was itself to blame and its howls were hypocritical, with Harold Wilson and Wedgwood Benn the vipers in chief—that was the Conservative view.

The noise got more horrific very second, the yawning gulf grew blacker. And into it marched the silent ranks of the unemployed, the thousands who will lose their jobs, whoever is to blame, nobody knows. Yet far from shouting "about turn," Mr Davies was not even saying "oddy."

It was this that riled the opposition most. Not a word of sympathy for the victims came from the Minister. And then Mr Benn pointed this at, there was still no word of sympathy from the Minister. This was very headfast and managerial of Mr Davies, but it was rank and politics. A gesture of regret would have cost him nothing. It is a common mistake these days to confuse selling with sentimentality, and in that respect Mr Davies evidently a common man.

At this stage Mr Ross asked so black and furious that we half-expected him to cross the border and make a personal raid on the Government. But Mr Benn, Mr Davies, and Mr Heath at his side, clearly thought that any speech should be expressed by them but by Mr Benn.

"This is pure evasion," Mr Davies was heard to shout across at Mr Benn in one of the rare moments when anything other than angry innuendo could be heard at all. "The responsibility lies with you, points the finger quite glibly at yourself." Whereupon Mr Davies, in a burst of massive passion, unusual in him, pointed his own finger at his shadow.

"This is not reconstruction, is butchery!" Mr Ross roared, and the clans howled their agreement. "Go and tell the men! Tell them how they are going to find work when the male unemployment is already 10 per cent!" When Mr Wilson got up it was the turn of the Tories to shout some of the roughest words permitted by their rules, with one or two extra thrown in. It was heard that the Opposition leader was trying to say, "We feared he was demanding a date—not to listen to the House of Commons, but to hear that the shipper himself ought about it."

Mr Heath leaned back non-committally amid the tumult, though such storms were going to do with him. They will be having their debate on Monday, and somebody had better batten down the hatches.

## TV, radio—2

8.15-9.15 Parliament  
9.15-10.15 Sport 18, 19  
10.15-11.15 Women 19  
11.15-12.15 Xmas 17, 19

Classified—15-17

# Thousands to lose jobs in UCS breakup

By PETER RODGERS

More than two-thirds of the 8,500 jobs in the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders' group may be lost by the end of the year, and the rest are still in danger, in spite of a Government rescue plan. About 400 men will in any case lose their jobs immediately, and unions believe that another 18,000 redundancies are likely at companies which supply UCS as the repercussions spread through Scottish industry.

Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, told the Commons yesterday that he has accepted a plan—which he later guessed may cost £10 millions—for saving two of the group's four yards. These are Linthouse (which is merely a steel fabrication plant) and Fairfield. Between them they employ only 2,500.

Mr Davies hedged his acceptance with a long string of ifs and buts, based on a scathing report by the four "wise men" he appointed last month to investigate the affairs of UCS. It slammed management, unions, and those who formed the yard—which, by implication, included Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Labour Minister of Technology at the time and prime mover behind the merger schemes.

At a press conference yesterday, Mr Davies confirmed that Scott Lithgow, on the Lower Clyde, was willing to take "up to 1,000 men from UCS by Christmas." The yards to be closed are Clydebank, which is the old John Brown yard where the three Queen liners were built, and Scotstoun.

Mr Davies told the Commons that some men "may be retained in work by other interests acquiring UCS facilities from the liquidator." For the rest, he said, "a considerable number are likely to be needed for the completion of ships already building. Thus only about 400 men in all will become immediately redundant, although others will do so at intervals during the months to come as ships are completed." He did not know the eventual total of redundancies.

One possibility for saving part of UCS disappeared yesterday when a spokesman for Mr Archibald Kelly, owner of the Lifford yard in Dublin, said that the chances of his buying part of the yard were now "minimal."

Mr Davies believed that private capital, particularly from Scotland—would come in to help save the Fairfield and Linthouse yards. He said he was ready to provide some of the initial funds, but would not commit himself to paying the full cost of a rescue in Rolls-Royce style if private backers did not emerge.

Mr Davies said he did not personally know of sources for the private investment but "one or two sources have been mentioned." These included the Lord Provost of Glasgow, who Mr Davies recalled had said he had access to unidentified private investors in Scotland willing to supply £3 millions. "There may be others: one or two have shown a very guarded interest," Mr Davies added.

## Options open

The Minister repeatedly said he had left his options open. Asked if there was a time limit on the rescue, he said it very much depended on the liquidator, who had his own obligations to creditors, but Mr Davies hoped to "see clearly one way or other by the autumn."

The Government is likely to continue to back the liquidator with money until then. He had already received £4 millions from the Government to keep the yard going since it went into liquidation six weeks ago.

The report, which painted an almost totally black picture, found that the fat order books claimed by the UCS management were in fact "dangerously thin for its present size, particularly in view of the low level of orders coming into the industry."

The group which wrote the report was composed of Sir Alexander Glenn, Mr David Macdonald, and Mr A. Forbes McDonald. Lord Robens joined them later.

Mr Davies said that the principal finding in the report was that UCS was "doomed from the start as a result of the faulty concept of the structure within which it was organised; and the burden of eventual loss with which it was added; and the inadequate management with which it was provided."

The report concluded that "any continuation of UCS in its present form would be wholly unjustified."

Mr Davies said the advisory group thinks that if the order book is concentrated at the Govan (Fairfield) and Linthouse site; if production is standardised; if the management is radically reformed; and if much more productive and realistic working agreements can be negotiated with the men who would be employed there; then it should be possible to form a new company which would retain a viable capability on the Upper Clyde.

The Government accepted Mr Davies' plan, but turned to back page, col. 2



## Earlier election for Labour leadership

By IAN AITKEN

Mr Wilson and the Shadow Cabinet moved last night to head off any crisis in the leadership of the Labour Party before Parliament reaches its decision in October on the Common Market.

Mr Douglas Houghton, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, obtained the approval of Labour MPs for a proposal to bend the party rules so as to enable the annual election for the Leadership to take place immediately after Parliament reassembles in October instead of waiting for the opening of the new session in November.

He coupled this suggestion with a six point code of conduct for Labour MPs during the remaining stages of the so-called "Great Debate" on the Common Market. The first point called for full confidence in Mr Wilson as party leader.

These proposals are understood to have been unanimously agreed by the Shadow Cabinet on Wednesday night—implying that Mr Roy Jenkins and other pro-Market leaders who are Shadow Ministers on the Parliamentary committee gave their endorsement to the defence of Mr Wilson's position as leader in the face of the attacks being made on it in the press and elsewhere.

Mr Houghton's code added that the potential threat to the strength and unity of the party was due to a constant stream of abuse in the press directed at Mr Wilson personally. The PLP could not go along with that, he said.

His third point was that the debate should be confined to the issues without reference to personalities; and his fourth called upon all party members to desist in future from "all references, conjectural or otherwise, to what a Labour Government or Labour Ministers might have done in present or other hypothetical circumstances."

This was a clear reference to public statements by Lord George Brown, Mr George Thompson, Mr Michael Stewart and other former Ministers that a Labour Cabinet would have accepted the present terms for entry into the Common Market, and to counter statements by anti-Market ex-Ministers.

Mr Houghton added: "If any one is now in process of drafting a letter to the 'Times', he should now tear it up."

His fifth point was that the debate should be conducted on grounds of mutual tolerance with full respect for the personal opinions of individuals. He insisted that differing points of view should not be allowed to divide the Labour Party. Personal hostility had so far been markedly absent from the

debate, and the Shadow Cabinet hoped it would stay like that. His sixth and final point was perhaps more painful in private financial terms than the others. He insisted that the Shadow Cabinet now felt that TV and other public debates between Labour MPs on opposite sides of the European argument might well be discontinued in future. If MPs wanted to debate the matter, he said, "let them debate it with the Tories and not with our own comrades."

Mr Houghton invited the crowded meeting of Labour MPs to give "spontaneous approval" to these guide lines for the debate. He got their endorsement by acclaim.

The Shadow Cabinet's proposals for speeding up the election of the party leader in October means that Labour MPs will be invited to submit nominations as soon as they return to Westminster after the summer recess. It is proposed that nominations should be returned to the party secretary by 12 noon on October 19—a day on which the PLP has in any case been summoned to meet. It is hoped that, with a bit of luck, only Mr Wilson will be nominated, and that Mr Houghton will be able to tell the meeting he has been re-elected unopposed. But even if there is another candidate, the intention is to rush through the ballot in time to be sure that Mr Wilson (or his rival, in the unlikely event of a defeat) will be unassailably established as leader of the Opposition before the six-day debate on the Common Market begins.

The party is, however, sticking to standing orders for the election for the posts of deputy leader, the chairman of the party, and Chief Whip, and the 12 seats on the Shadow Cabinet. They will be elected at the normal time, after the Commons has reached its decision on the Common Market has been prorogued, and has re-assembled for the 1971-2 session.

European comment on Wilson, page 2; Poll swings to EEC, page 8; Roy Hattersley, MP, page 10.

## Spain is to help tourists

THE SPANISH Ministry of Information and Tourism is to appoint a "troubleshooter" to investigate complaints about holiday bookings. The move follows a meeting in Madrid between a delegation of British travel agents and the Ministry. (Peter Harvey, page 2.)

Bomb Geneva police said they had arrested two young Britons on charges of demanding a ransom of £1 million for revealing the whereabouts of a bomb on a jumbo jet flight. The police said the call was made just after a TWA jet left Zurich for New York. The plane was searched for three hours at Shannon: no bomb was found.

Offer Mr Michael Webster, chairman of Watney's last night made a new bid, worth more than £46 millions, for Trumans, the London brewery group. The bid is worth at least 42p a share, compared with 41p offered by Grand Metropolitan Hotels. (Report, page 13.)

Aide Mr Tom McCaffrey, aged 49, is to succeed Mr Henry James as the Prime Minister's press secretary at 10 Downing Street. He has been chief information officer at the Home Office since 1966. Mr James is to become head of the information directorate at the Department of the Environment.

Festival Mr Stephen Reiss has resigned as general manager and secretary of the Aldeburgh Festival over "differences of approach." He had been general manager for 16 years.

Butter Butter prices have been stabilised, claimed the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Prior, in the Commons yesterday. A sharp jump in imports and a big increase in stocks was the cause, he said.

## Charter for the rural mini-bus

By our Motoring Correspondent

Mr John Peyton, Minister for Transport Industries, yesterday announced in the Commons new bus licensing proposals to help rural areas. The changes, he said, were caused by "a crisis in public transport caused by the tremendous and engulfing wave of private cars."

Cars and mini-buses would be exempt from road service licensing. So would tours, excursions, and school buses. No public service vehicle seating fewer than eight people would require a PSV licence.

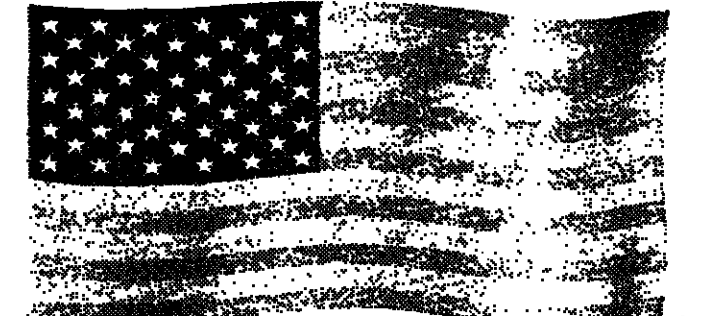
If his proposals become law, car owners will be able to give lifts for payment and operators will be able to start mini-bus services without tussles about the route with the major bus companies. The Rural District Councils' Association welcomed the proposals as "a charter and a glimmer of hope for all country folk without cars."

The proposals were greeted with reserve, however, by the Passenger Vehicle Operators' Association, which represents operators of fare-paying services. The association was "totally and utterly" opposed to the operation of any fare-paying service not under the control of the Traffic Commissioners.

A prediction that the bus business lost in recent years to cars was made yesterday by Mr Eldon Griffiths, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment. He was speaking at the inauguration of a new express bus service in Stevenage. Mr Griffiths declared that the bus "must stage a comeback if our urban environment is to remain civilised."

Mr Griffiths went on: "We shall need to invest more in various forms of public transport. We must give the bus a clear measure of physical priority—for example in bus-only lanes. And I suspect, as time goes by, we shall have to reconsider our current presumption that the car has an inalienable right to monopolise large areas of our expensive town centre real estate. It does not."

The Department of the Environment last night agreed that this was the first statement of its kind to be made by a Conservative and one of the few attacks on the car to be made other than by non-political pressure groups. Sensitivity to reaction from the motor industry has traditionally kept the subject out of Ministerial speeches.



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## Black envoy jars S Africans

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, July 29

The first black ambassador to take up a post in South Africa, Mr Joe Kachingwe, of Malawi, announced calmly in Pretoria today that he is "shopping around for a suitable school" for his eldest child, who is six. He has two younger children.

This apparently innocuous statement will set alarm bells ringing among the Verkrampptes (right-wingers), who have already interpreted the appearance of the occasional African visitor in Pretoria's plushier white hotels as a sign that the

black siege has started. The fact that Mr Vorster has received a black ambassador with a child of school age shows that his Government is prepared to accept diplomatic exchanges with African States in all their implications. There are at present no black pupils in white schools in South Africa.

Mr Kachingwe's predecessor (with the rank of Charge d'Affaires) was a white man, English-born Mr Philip Richardson. He used to attend formal functions on behalf of the Malawi legation. Now Mr

Kachingwe will attend them on behalf of his embassy.

Mr Kachingwe will make a much greater impact on the local scene as ambassador than he did when he was in South Africa as First Secretary of the Malawi legation. His First Secretary now is also an African, Mr Frank Nonyana.

Mr Kachingwe has served as Malawi's representative at the United Nations and as High Commissioner in Kenya. He is a most diplomatic diplomat who knows his way around South

Africa's racial minefields. He made it clear today that his presence is part of President Banda's policy of influencing change in South Africa by way of contact and example.

Black Africa wanted South Africa to abandon its policy of separate development, he said, and to apply just policies.

Statements such as this—which have also come from other African leaders who favour a dialogue with South Africa—make many Government supporters here sizzle. But Mr Vorster has decided apparently that they must just get used to it.







# Senators angered by silence

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, July 29

Resentment in the Senate at its exclusion not only from formulation of foreign policy but also from information about what the Administration is doing has boiled up again. The Executive was even accused yesterday of showing "a certain contempt" for Congress. Senator Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, claimed that Dr Henry Kissinger had established "a newspaper bureau of foreign affairs" in the White House.

Neither he nor his staff of 140 were held accountable to Congress and they refused to testify before any congressional committee.

Senator Fulbright said that recent Presidents had been "playing God." None had been thought infallible while in the Senate, but in the White House they had created the illusion of infallibility. The Russians went through this. They got over the cult of the personality. I don't know why we can't.

Senators Mathias (Republican, Maryland) and Symington (Democrat, Missouri) recognised that the key could be control by Congress of the purse strings. But had Congress the guts to use it, Senator Mathias wondered. Senator Symington obviously doubted it, and regretted this.

Much of the criticism has been based on the Government's handling of the Indo-China war and revelations in the Pentagon papers. But a more recent example of the deception, or at least the obfuscation practised by this Administration, has been over the supply of military equipment to Pakistan.

Fighting in East Pakistan began on March 25. On April 12 the State Department said that there had been an embargo on military aid to Pakistan and India since the fighting in 1965. A single exception had been announced in favour of Pakistan last October, but "there is no equipment in the pipeline; and none has been delivered under that exception."

The spokesman, however, admitted that a modest amount of "non-lethal military equipment, spare parts for equipment already in Pakistani hands, and some ammunition," were still being sold to Pakistan.

Three days later the Department spokesman appeared to clarify the matter with the assurance that "in short, no arms have been provided to the Government of Pakistan since the beginning of this crisis, and the question of deliveries will be kept under review in the light of developments."

A week later the Senate received an even more reassuring letter from an assistant secretary to Senator Fulbright. This said: "We have been informed by the Department of Defence that no military items have been provided to the Government of Pakistan since the beginning of this crisis, and the question of deliveries will be kept under review in the light of developments."

Testimony by a deputy assistant secretary on April 30 even seemed to retract the earlier admission by the Department

A VERY rich Arab indeed, lying beside his pool with a long gin and tonic (this was behind a suitably high wall), gently and quite kindly explained to me the politics of his oil.

"You realise of course that you have now paid every penny of the cost of that war with Israel. He was talking about the OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) conference and price agreement in Tehran earlier this year. I had confessed I had not quite seen it like that.

"The Shah was delighted." About the money? "Well, yes, he doubled his money and got a lot more than he thought he would. But he was really pleased because he was in OPEC and was all came to Tehran and let him play host. He had been wanting to join us for a long time. He was delighted when we gave him something to do."

More than a bit unkind. A bit of spite, perhaps, in return for that lofty Indo-European detachment which imperial Iran reserves for Arab affairs. "Well, yes, I know what you mean. But you really shouldn't worry too much about that. Though it does sometimes..."

A friend prompted him: "Get up our noses..." A smile, regretting the phrase. "We do know the Shah very well, you know."

The Shah's nearest and most troublesome Arab neighbours, the Iraqis, would never say such a thing. But then they do not have oil. In more than one of the many oil-producing Arab sheikhdoms which face Iran across the Persian Gulf, members of the ruling family will talk of their neighbours (not their own) fears of eventually being taken over by Iraq, or Saudi Arabia.

Not immediately, of course. Not for many years after British withdrawal. The rest of the Arab world is too preoccupied with Israel; is militarily too weak; is so divided that it will be possible for the rulers of these tiny patches of oil-rich

# Shadow boxing over the Persian Gulf

ALAN SMITH reports that Iran's claims to three tiny islands is the one factor that puzzles the rulers on the Gulf's Arabian shore

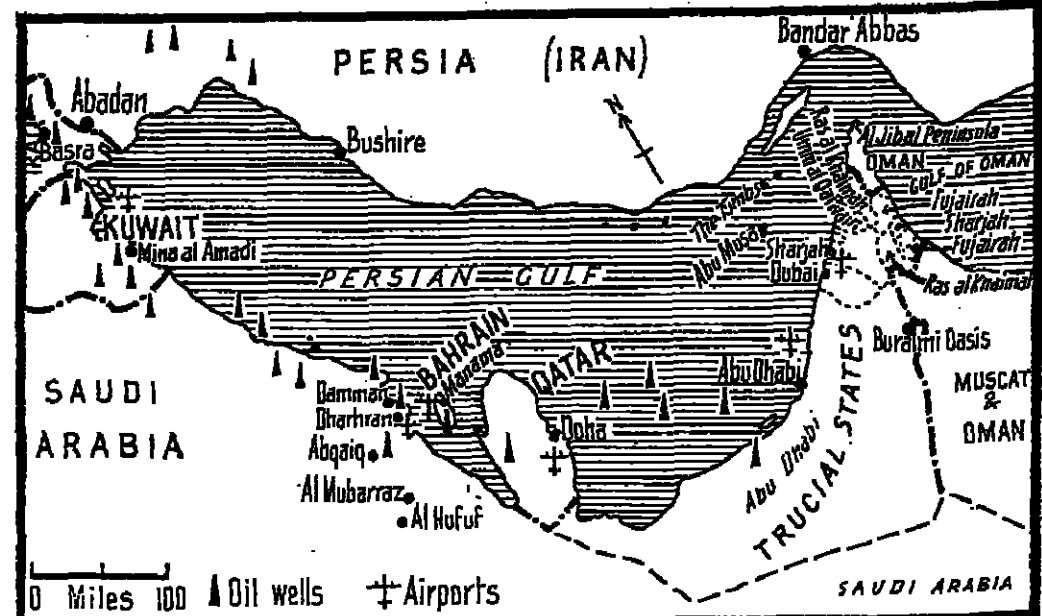
desert to play off the major Arab Powers against each other and remain in a delicately balanced independence. They make it sound plausible.

What they do not do is mention any threat, real or imagined, from Iran — apart from the immediate dispute over the three tiny islands in the mouth of the Gulf. The rulers accept, as their silence confirms, the Shah's statement that he has no territorial ambitions and that security in the Gulf is a matter for the Gulf States themselves to decide.

The two Foreign Ministers, friends of long-standing, and themselves caught up in a diplomatic whirlpool of on-off visits and intentional-unintentional snubs.

Iran was rather pointedly made to realise the disadvantage of not having a free press (it makes it difficult to disclaim responsibility for press attacks). But then, in the cause of Gulf stability but without prejudice to the issue of the islands, both countries privately agreed to lay off, and the campaigns against each other have been wound down in the past week.

What is surprising about this shadow-boxing (with the occasional jab for real) is that the



Shah of Iran appears to take it all so seriously.

On the Arabian side of the Gulf, the rulers watch the Shah steering his delicate course between the Russians — who have 2,000 technicians in Iran, building a pipeline, steel plant, coal mine, and machine tool factory — and the Americans, who have financed strategic communications through the Central Treaty Organisation and have a bilateral security agreement.

They watch the Shah gleefully accepting the role now explicitly mapped out for him by the Americans — that of guarantor of the Gulf, buffer between the Soviet Union and the Gulf oilfields. They follow the tortuous convolutions of British diplomacy, as Britain tries to pull out of the Arab side of the Gulf while at the same time building up the military and diplomatic strength of the Iranian side. They laugh with everyone else, at the open feuding between British and American service chiefs which erupts all round the Gulf (and notably in Tehran, where it is a minor diplomatic scandal). Then they fully

expect the Shah to work hard to build on the considerable ties he has with his Arab neighbours: the extensive Persian labouring force working happily in Kuwait, the religious (though by no means political) link with at least half of the population of Bahrain, the historical links with Dubai and others among the small sheikhdoms.

They see the Shah graciously accepting United Nations findings that the Bahrainis do not wish to be Iranian, renouncing his claim to the island, and accepting the considerable diplomatic standing that this gives him. An act of statesmanship, British diplomats keep calling it.

And then, as the Arabs see it, the Shah, riding the crest of the imperial wave, spoils it all by pressing his claim to the islands of Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunbs. His envoys are digging up ancient Admiralty charts and have been hunting through the East India Company's library in London — just as the sheikhs themselves do from time to time.

He makes such an issue of the sovereignty of these rocky wastes, they say, that it has

become almost impossible to judge the issue and let him acquire them quietly in return for some suitable consideration. He has declined to make it clear, diplomatically, exactly what he wants the islands for. No one knows of any oil thereabouts (except conceivably near Abu Musa), and no one is inclined to let Iran play games with six-mile limits around islands as small as these.

Radar on the islands is not particularly useful strategically. They are almost indefensible under air attack, and could not control the Gulf (though someone could launch a hit-and-run attack on a tanker or two from them).

The Arabs blame Iran for needlessly inflaming the issue of the islands and for making the task of adjustment in the Gulf to British withdrawal very much more difficult. Much diplomatic effort on their part, they say, stretching their case a bit, has won a period of relative calm over the past three weeks in which it may be possible to work something out. But what they ask, is the Shah doing, playing it rough in the Gulf?

# Nixon gives hope to Taiwanese

From SELIG S. HARRISON: Taipei, July 29

Communist objective, in this view, is big Power status capped by admission to the UN Security Council.

The Formosans and their allies among maverick mainlanders are divided over the desirability of continued UN General Assembly representation for Taipei as the "Republic of China." Advocates of reform within the framework of the present regime see UN status as the most secure foundation for the slow, evolutionary approach, while militant elements contend that the whole structure here should be overthrown to make way for an independent Formosan republic, whether or not the new state can win immediate admission to the UN.

The venerable dean of independent intellectuals here, 74-year-old Lei Chen, speaks positively of a "two China" accommodation within the UN. Formerly editor of the widely read "Free China," a main-

lander, and an ex-member of the KMT, Mr Lei was gaoled in 1960 when he called for the creation of an elected provincial governorship in Formosa and tried to form an opposition party bridging the gap between the mainland and the island.

He was released last September, 10 years to the day after his arrest, and now lives quietly in a remote suburb of Taipei under the surveillance of 11 policemen who take turns watching his house and following him by car and motor-cycle whenever he goes out.

Some of what he said was not for publication, but Mr Lei welcomed an opportunity to remind the US that "you must be very, very patient and very, very firm if you want to negotiate with the Communists." Peking could be persuaded in time, perhaps after a year or two, he said. But "in the beginning we will dismiss" the idea of a seat for Taipei in the General Assembly. The Chiang regime would also resist, and

would threaten to cut off relations with the US and Japan over the recognition of Peking "even though everyone knows they cannot afford to make good on this threat."

While the Government here professed surprise on learning of Mr Nixon's trip, Mr Lei declared: "It has long been apparent that if we want to carry on international business, especially in this part of the world, it is necessary to have contact with them." He added, however, that Peking was not yet "reliable enough to be trusted in a deal giving Formosa autonomous status under mainland control as proposed by some Western experts."

Even though Formosa has an unrepresentative Government and the Formosans are "sad and dissatisfied," Mr Lei declared, "life here is still better and freer than on the mainland."

One of the hardy perennials in analyses of the Formosa prob-

lem over the years has been the winning of the KMT leaders would rather make a deal with their Communist fellow mainlanders than see a Formosan-dominated regime. This is still possible, but the Formosans also seem to be capable of making their own accommodation with the mainland. While they are chary of direct incorporation into the Communist structure, some Formosans appear to be asking cautiously whether an autonomy bargain with the mainlanders in Peking could be their own accommodation with the mainland. While they are chary of direct incorporation into the Communist structure, some Formosans appear to be asking cautiously whether an autonomy bargain with the mainlanders in Peking could be their own accommodation with the mainland.

Their hope is that an increasingly moderate Peking will accept a tributary relationship in which Formosa retains separate sovereignty but formally acknowledges Chinese overlordship in international affairs. This is viewed as consistent with proposals for separate UN representation after the broad pattern suggested by the cases of Byelorussia and the Ukraine. — Washington Post.

"FRANKLY we don't really blame you," said Henry Kao, the peppery mayor of Taipei. "We know that the problems of Asia can't be solved without someone talking to them. But it's very expensive to gamble for Nixon. Chou can't lose much, whatever happens."

Mr Nixon is ready to gamble, the mayor observed with a wry smile, "because he is desperately trying to find an exit from Vietnam... We can only pray that you will compromise on other things, and not on the issue of Formosa."

Mr Kao is one of the very few political figures on Formosa free to breathe a whisper in public suggesting that the Nixon visit to Peking might be a good thing. His roots are strong among his fellow 13 million Formosan Chinese, native to the island, who hope for a greater share of political power here if the ruling minority of two million mainlanders is no longer able to pose as a "national" Chinese regime.

Formosa is reduced to the status of a province in Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang-dominated governmental structure, and the Formosans have 22 seats out of a national assembly

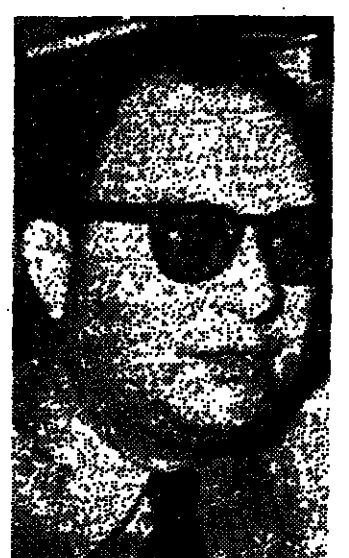
of 1,478 members. Even the city of Taipei was declared a federally administered municipality with Mr Kao appointed mayor after he regularly defeated Kuomintang (KMT) election candidates and began to turn the city into an independent Formosan power centre.

Faced with iron control by the secret police, some Formosans, like Mr Kao, have made their peace with powerful KMT factions and pin their hopes on evolutionary change within the regime. Others carry on underground anti-Government activity in the name of a loosely organised, faction-ridden "Formosan Independence Movement." But all appear to feel that the Nixon visit holds more promise than risks for the Formosan majority.

In contrast to the deep fears expressed by KMT supporters, most politically conscious Formosans believe that President Nixon is not preparing to bargain away the island and will not find it necessary to do so in order to normalise relations with Peking. The key

# Somoza seeks a new term for the family firm

By JO BERESFORD



President Somoza

President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua appears to have turned down a request made this week by the town of San Ramon to become king of the Central American republic. Instead he has announced that he would wait to become a member of the triumvirate which takes over from him in May. But in doing so he has made it quite clear that he does not intend to relax the tight control that his family has held over the country since 1933.

The last of the old-style dictators in the Caribbean, President Somoza has been beset this year with considerable constitutional problems. His term of office should have ended last month. But lack of a Somoza old enough to carry on the family tradition appears to have prevented elections from taking place. The constitution forbids a consecutive second term and requires the President to be at least 30 years old. President Somoza's eldest son is 22 while his eldest nephew is 36.

The family has had no difficulty in observing the present constitution since it was introduced in 1950. But the assassination of the first President Somoza in 1956 and the subsequent natural death of his eldest son has left the present President as the only Somoza constitutionally able to rule.

The triumvirate has been produced as a solution to this dilemma. Somoza's party, the Liberals, has made a pact with the only opposition party in Congress, the Conservatives, to share power for 20 months from May, 1973. As the Liberals have a majority in Congress, they are expected to provide two members of the three-man junta which will run the country. Legislative power is to be shared until general elections

are held in 1974. Here again the Liberals will have the upper hand.

Somoza sees the pact as "the debt of a democratic revolution in Nicaragua." In fact he has been so carried away by the arrangements as to declare that Nicaragua is now the first Socialist country after Mexico — although he was careful to add that the kind of nationalisation programme introduced by Bolivia, Chile, and Peru would not be attempted in Nicaragua.

Delaying tactic But whatever he may claim, the pact is a delaying tactic to enable him to pick up the threads of the constitution again in 1974 and stand for the presidency again. Theoretically he should then have no problem in keeping the Somoza tradition alive.

Opposition to his regime, however, is on the increase. The guerrillas continue to be active in the north of the country, in spite of Somoza's constant claim that they have been wiped out. Discontent among professional people and students has led to the formation of a popular front, the National Civil Alliance, consisting of Social Democrats and other Left-wing groups. This front could be a serious threat to Somoza if free elections are held in 1974.

# Relief plane crashes

From INDER MALHOTRA

Bombay, July 29 A Russian Antonov transport plane engaged in the airlift of East Pakistan refugees in India crashed today while landing at Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta. All seven people on board, including three Russian crew members, escaped alive.

The aircraft, one of two loaned by Russia to disperse refugees from border areas, was returning after taking 100 refugees to Miana camp in Central India.

Meanwhile, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr K. C. Pant, assured the Indian Parliament that the army had been asked to stand by on India's eastern border with Pakistan because of continued Pakistani shelling in Assam and Tripura border areas. Eleven Indians have been killed during the past 36 hours.

He told the House that the border security force was adequate for guarding the frontier and the army will be deployed only if necessary.

Members belonging to Right-wing and Communist parties joined in declaring that India should not merely protest against Pakistani provocation but should take "retaliatory action" and teach Pakistan a lesson.

# Saigon election nominations in

From ARTHUR J. DOMMEN: Saigon, July 29

President Nguyen Van Thieu and General Duong Van Minh, the two main contenders in the coming presidential election, handed in their nomination papers here today, the first day of the week-long filing period. The election is due to take place on October 3.

First to file when the Supreme Court opened for business this morning was President Thieu, who listed former Prime Minister Tran Van Huong as his vice-presidential running mate. General Minh, whose representative followed shortly afterwards, named National Assembly deputy Ho Van Minh as his partner. The certificates of both candidates contained the signatures of at least 40 members of both Houses of the Legislature or 100 members of provincial and municipal councils, as required by law.

The signature requirement is believed delaying filing by the third announced candidate, Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky.

Ky said on Tuesday that in the past month his supporters "met with difficulties." He claims that he has the necessary number of signatures of provincial and municipal councillors to file his candidacy, but that he is experiencing trouble having the signatures certified by provincial chiefs and mayors, who are appointed by President Thieu.

Hinting at foul play by President Thieu, Ky told a gathering of his supporters at a dinner at the officers' club at Tan Son Nhut air base: "So far I have seen no evidence of the democratic game being played."

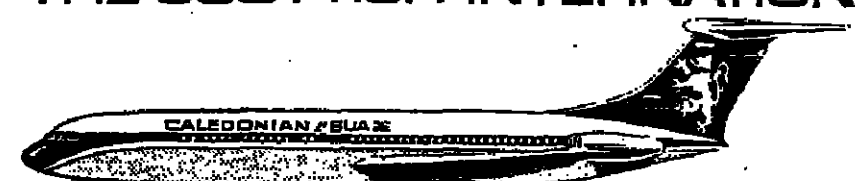
President Thieu used the occasion of a visit to a hospital in the Saigon suburb of Cholon on Wednesday to reaffirm his commitment to a military victory in South Vietnam. This is the point on which the most clear-cut difference has emerged between him and General Minh.

Minh has said such a victory is out of the question and has indicated that if he wins he will negotiate a peace settlement that will move the struggle against the Communists from the battlefield of Indochina to the political arena. — Los Angeles Times.

Heart patient improves The condition of South Africa's double-transplant patient, Adrian Herbert, improved yesterday after a night in which doctors feared for his life.

"His heart and lung function is now satisfactory," a bulletin from Groote Schuur Hospital reported.

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# TriStar rival harks back to forebears

From JOHN O'CALLAGHAN: Los Angeles, July 29

Deliveries of the £5 millions McDonnell Douglas DC-10, direct competitor of the Lockheed-Rolls-Royce TriStar, began here on schedule today. Mr. Secor Browne, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, muted the congratulatory mood by saying that the United States stands a serious chance of losing its supremacy in the world aviation market-place, and its preponderance in world aviation technology.

Citing Concord, and links between Boeing and Italian firms, and Pratt and Whitney with the French national industry, Mr. Browne said there was "an export of American brains." He called for government and industry to show a sense of responsibility towards workers and shareholders.

Not trumpeting over its TriStar rivals, Douglas first embraced the anti-pollution lobby by claiming that the DC-10 was "half as loud" as the DC-8, and then invoked the spirit of the DC-3 Dakota in the hope that their new three-engine jet will prove the universally acceptable aircraft of the 1970s.

It may, for it is designed to operate on runs from 300 miles to 4,300 miles, with inter-continental versions capable of 5,000 miles. It will carry up to 240 passengers all economy. But American Airlines, who took delivery of the first DC-10 today, will fit only 206 seats — acknowledging both the need for more comfort, and the hideous excess of airline seats over demand.

This surfeit of places, putting American domestic and world airlines in the new and now threatening BEA, will help the DC-10 by hampering the 380-seat Boeing 747 Jumbo. The Boeing is less versatile economically than the new aircraft, and it cannot use some of the small airfields — like New York LaGuardia — which

## PARLIAMENT

# UCS was 'doomed' from the start

Mr. Benn asked for details of redundancies and costs.

Mr. Davies: "I have made clear that the redundancies immediately are unlikely to be more than 400. The ultimate redundancies would depend on whether the project outlined was sustainable and could be undertaken, and on the ultimate disposal of parts of UCS activities."

The total cost of Government expenditure depended on what access there was to private funds. Until that was clear it was impossible to say. Up to now £4 millions had been advanced to the provisional liquidator, of which approximately £1,250,000 was in the form of effective grants and the rest to keep the work force at work until August 6.

Mr. Benn asked for figures put to the Cabinet and again asked for a Select Committee to examine the record of both Governments.

"Since this policy was forecast almost exactly in the Ridley report we don't believe a word the Government says on this matter," Mr. Benn added.

Mr. Davies: "You should answer that responsibility. We certainly will not set up a Select Committee."

Mr. W. W. Small (Lab, Scotland) asked if there was any guarantee in relation to wages during the phasing out period.

Mr. Davies said the fund in the hands of the liquidator would remain available to him

to secure continuation of employment in the terms referred to.

Mr. J. Rankin (Lab, Govan) said the Minister should realise the importance of creating confidence among the men now working on the Clydeside shipyards.

Mr. Rankin asked how many yards would be closed and why Fairchild had been exempted from criticism in relation to the period 1964-67. He pleaded with Mr. Davies to keep Fairchild's going.

Mr. Davies said the number to be closed would depend upon the result of the efforts now made. The first effort would be to try to get the project going. If this was so, the Fairchild yard in Govan with Linthouse would be the central unit. The Clydebank and Scotstoun yards would be disposed of, perhaps by continuing work by the liquidator.

Mr. William Ross (Lab, Kilmarlock), a former Secretary for Scotland, said £900 were employed by UCS. "You have given the possibility, and only the possibility, under reconstruction, for the continuance of 2,500," he added.

To supporting Opposition anger he said: "So this is not reconstruction. This is butchery. The blow delivered by the Government was worse than the wartime bombing of the Clyde," he added as Opposition MPs continued to shout at the Government front bench.

Fighting to make himself heard, Mr. Ross claimed: "This is a cold, callous manoeuvre. Will you go there and talk to the men and tell them why you are doing this?"

"Will you tell them how these men are going to find employment with the rate of male unemployment in this area at nearly 10 per cent?"

The House erupted into one of the angriest scenes in recent years when Mr. Davies replied: "The hope I have is not assisted by your remarks. . . . Labour MPs are in their feet shaking fists and shouting, 'Butcher', 'Disaster', and 'Resign'."

Uproar broke out again as Mr. Harold Wilson, Opposition leader, said the House had the right to require the attendance of the Prime Minister.

The scenes continued as Mr. Benn sought to move the adjournment of the House to discuss the matter.

Opposition MPs refused to be seated until when the din subsided, the Speaker announced that there would be a three-hour emergency debate on Monday afternoon.

Mr. John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, in a statement on Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, said the Government accepted that it should be possible to form a new company which would retain a viable shipbuilding capability on the Upper Clyde, but he listed a number of conditions which included first-class management

Mr. Davies — "Labour's responsibility"

ment and "satisfactory undertakings" by unions on working practices and wage rates.

He said the group invited to advise on UCS had reported, and the principal findings were the UCS as organised in 1967, had been doomed from the start because the faulty concept of structure within which it had been organised, the burden of eventual loss with which it had been saddled, and the inadequate management provided.

He said the group had concluded that "any continuation of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders in its present form would be wholly unjustified," and that the present order book was "dangerously thin for UCS, particularly in view of the low level of orders coming into the industry."

Mr. Davies added: "Nevertheless, if the order book is concentrated at the Govan and Linthouse sites; if ship production is standardised; if the management is radically reformed; and if much more productive and realistic working agreements can be negotiated with the men who would be employed there — on these conditions, the group thinks it should be possible to form a new company which would retain a viable shipbuilding capability on the Upper Clyde, but he listed a number of conditions which included first-class management

Mr. Ross — "cold, callous, manoeuvre"

these conclusions. But the group's conditions are fundamental and the enterprise can go forward only if they are met.

In particular, I must emphasise the need, if this venture is to succeed, for first-class management and for satisfactory undertakings by the unions in relation to working practices and wage rates."

The Government thought that if those conditions were met, private capital should be forthcoming, particularly from Scottish sources, and the Government would be ready to provide some of the initial capital.

If the new venture could be established on the basis described, some 2,500 men would have the prospect of continued employment there. Another thousand, and probably more, should be able to find work with other Clyde shipbuilders, some might be retained by other interests acquiring facilities from the Liquidator, and for the rest a considerable number was likely to be needed for the completion of ships already building.

Mr. Davies added: "Thus, only about 400 men in all will become immediately redundant, although others will do so at intervals during the months to come, as ships are completed."

Mr. Davies added: "If the court grants the company's application for a winding-up order, the Liquidation of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders will proceed. The Government proposed to allow the liquidator to retain for a limited period the monies advanced under existing arrangements.

Mr. Benn — "don't believe a word"

If further sums are needed, and if there had been satisfactory progress in fulfilling the conditions outlined, funds would be made available from the Consolidated Fund and estimates would be presented to the House. If Government money were to be provided for a continuing operation, legislation would have to be introduced."

Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Opposition spokesman on Aviation Supply, told Mr. Davies: "You have announced the end of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, the closure of Clydebank and Scotstoun direct unemployment of 5,000 to 6,000, which could rise to 15,000 and could bring male unemployment on Clydeside to 18 per cent."

"This is a major tragedy for the men involved and for Scotland, and it has been introduced by you without one single word of regret in your statement at any stage. We shall want an urgent debate on this matter." He asked for a select committee to examine the Government's record.

## Prognosis of shipbuilding on Clydeside

The following is the report of the Advisory Group on Shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde, submitted to Mr. John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry.

The causes and circumstances of the failure of UCS, which contrasts sadly with the performance of other shipbuilding enterprises on the Clyde, can be summarised as follows:

(a) A totally mistaken initial structure which forced together into one rigid and prestigious group five companies whose shipbuilding competitiveness was exceedingly doubtful unless major improvements in facilities and methods were brought about urgently and whose financial strength was precarious. This implied annual group expenses of something over £2 million net of loan interest.

(b) A massive drain from an already weak working capital by the absorption in UCS of losses from pre-existing contracts which in August 1968 had been estimated at £3.5 million but which, in fact, have totalled over £12 million.

(c) A mistaken marketing policy which led to losses on new contracts which already in August 1968 were known to amount to £4.8 million but which, in fact, have totalled £9.8 million.

(d) In the result, the total injection of public funds has been in excess of £10 million. No improvement in facilities, no worthwhile investment has been made. Facilities remain as they were before the merger, ill-equipped and cramped at Clydebank, less out-of-date but still more cramped at Scotstoun, and even at Govan by no means modern although much better available space so vital for modern shipbuilding.

(e) The mistake in original structure and the subsequent happenings were compounded by poor management, for the continuation of which until June 1971 government and the Shipbuilding Industry Board must bear their share of responsibility.

(f) In particular, management has not exercised efficient control of costs, particularly of wages, which in their impact seriously threatened other industry on the Clyde.

(g) It is true that recently there is evidence of improvement in productivity which we recognise has made events more of a shock to men when from a production viewpoint they thought they were rounding a corner. But this improvement does not offset the inherent weaknesses in the present structure and facilities of UCS.

The conclusion must be that any continuation of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders in its present form would be wholly unjustified and, indeed, could cause serious and more widespread damage. It is important that the lessons of this failure are clear and unambiguous.

In these recommendations we have tried to make judgments primarily on grounds of likely commercial viability both in a short and longer term sense, but in view of Government's share of responsibility, we have

also given weight to social considerations which we believe Government in this case must observe. Our recommendations, subject to the approval as appropriate of the liquidator, are as follows:

(1) That an end be made to UCS whilst retaining legal and financial flexibility to help achieve other objectives.

(2) That a successor company is established at Govan/Linthouse, and that Clydebank and Scotstoun be disposed of as soon as possible by the liquidator.

(3) That the present shipbuilding programme is concentrated so far as is practicable, and as urgently as possible, upon the Govan yard. In achieving this, we would note that individual contracts may be re-negotiated wherever there is potential benefit. We should also mention that there is considerable misunderstanding about this present programme. Looked at in total it may seem large, but spread over the three UCS yards it was already dangerously thin in the light of the present depressed conditions in world shipping. If this programme can be concentrated partly or largely into Govan/Linthouse, however, a more valuable order book would be achieved.

(4) That every assistance is given by Government and the local authorities in assisting redeployment of redundant staff and workers, particularly in the shipyards on the Lower Clyde at Yarrow and elsewhere. It is our understanding that Scott-Lewis could immediately absorb 1,000 men and that Yarrow in certain circumstances might be able to absorb a number of steel workers. Furthermore the completion of existing new buildings in the three UCS yards and the transfer of the new buildings to Yarrow buildings where keels have not yet been laid will all take a little time which could be valuable in phasing out redundancies so that natural retirements due to age etc have the greatest possible influence.

It is our belief that shipbuilding can be undertaken with good prospects of profitability at Govan. The yard is suitable for building bulkcarriers up to around 70,000 tons deadweight and should be well placed to compete efficiently in this range of size, which includes ships such as product-carriers. We would not recommend any tension above the upper limit at least five years of viable performance had been recorded.

On the basis of present facilities, we believe that six ships of some 30,000 tons deadweight could be completed each year involving a total output of some 30,000 or 40,000 tons of steel. Production on this scale would probably give stable employment in the first stage for some 2,000 men and 500 staff. In securing longer term viability, improvement in productivity should be capable of being achieved up to some 50 per cent above present levels.

An essential contribution towards this would be a commitment by the unions to accept certain changes in working practices including in due

course a change to a two-shift daily working, say from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Monday to 10 p.m. on Friday, with night working limited maintenance. By such means, an increase in output to eight ships of the type mentioned might be possible, which in turn could justify an investment programme of perhaps £1.5 million in improved cranes and lifting facilities within Govan and perhaps, on a larger scale later, of extension of facilities in Linthouse.

We must emphasise that these recommendations in respect of the continuation of shipbuilding at Govan are conditional on:

(1) The full cooperation of the unions in making this venture succeed, and in particular in the acceptance of shift working of the type suggested above,

(2) Adequate capital being forthcoming.

(3) Satisfactory management. Union participation both on a national and local basis has to be secured and this might be done in a working party set up to establish this new company. In the terms of reference for such a working party, there must be no doubt at all that the proposal represents the one and only effective alternative to a total cessation of shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde. It should be stated however, that this is an alternative which, in our commercial judgment, we believe should be viable and capable also of expansion in the years to come.

We recognise that the financial support needed to establish the new company will not be easy to obtain. A degree of Government involvement may be necessary in any event if the support of suppliers of marine equipment and other goods and services on the one hand and of shipowners on the other is to be obtained. Initially the Government may have to bear the initial financial burden either by making resources available or by the provision of guarantees or by a combination of both.

The success or failure of this venture will depend fundamentally on management. It is rarely possible to produce a satisfactory management structure at the drop of a hat. Efficient operation of the unit on a day-to-day basis must be secured; executive responsibility must be precise and unblurred. It has been suggested

that this could be achieved under the overall policy direction of a temporary management committee, to be set up immediately and to include representatives of others engaged in the shipbuilding industry in Britain. Such representatives would have to be chosen very carefully to ensure that this is not just a paper solution, but of a body capable of taking action, and monitoring action. On these conditions such an arrangement could bridge the initial period and lead the way to the adoption of a final management structure a little later.

We are not able to commit ourselves finally at this stage to this suggestion, but we believe it worthy of consideration as part of the essential steps to establish a new shipbuilding company at Govan.

## Student protest over executions

Moscow, July 29

African and Asian students here today staged a rare public demonstration in protest against the executions of Communists in Sudan.

About 200 demonstrators, most of them Arabs, marched to a three-tiered police barricade 150 yards from the Sudanese Embassy where they chanted slogans opposing the "bloody terror".

Soviet authorities allowed the demonstrators to march and move freely up to the police line. There were no incidents.

At least 200 police linked arms in three ranks across the street leading to the embassy. Two large lorries and a bus formed an additional barricade and none of the students made any attempt to break through.

An organisation, calling itself the Defence Committee of the Sudanese People's Rights, set up by Arab students here this week, issued a statement addressed to President Numeiri condemning his action.

Organisers said that delegations intended to hand in protest statements at the Moscow embassies of Sudan, Libya, Egypt, Iraq and Syria. Meanwhile the Soviet press

intensified its propaganda barrage against the executions, reported that meetings in the Leninrad and Azerbaijan giving unanimous support to resolutions condemning the Sudanese Government. "The Soviet people demand an end to the blood reprisals," Tass said.

In Cairo the editor of the semi-official "Al-Ahram", Mr. Heykal, claimed that President Sadat tried to save the life of Shahe Ahmed El-Sheikh but was told the sentence had been carried out two hours before. — UPI and Reuters.

In London a militant group led by Tariq Ali, occupied the Sudanese Embassy at Pall Mall. About 25 members of the International Marxist Group marched into the embassy and hung up a banner proclaiming solidarity with Communists in the Sudan.

Police were called — but the demonstrators had time to sing the international before leaving when the police arrived.

Numeiri speaks his mind, page 11.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

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## HOME NEWS

## Power board seeks ban on explosives dump near dam

The Central Electricity Generating Board asked a High Court judge yesterday to order Imperial Chemical Industries to remove explosives from a Merioneth quarry immediately. The presence of the explosives, the remains of 5,000 tons, has put the power station—the board's most up-to-date and efficient—out of action. The board's counsel, Mr Charles Sparrow, QC, said ICI had been complacent, and sensitive only to its own commercial interests in dealing with the explosives in an underground store at the Croesor quarry.

The board's £13½ millions Ffestiniog power station, dams, and reservoirs are near the quarry, he told Mr Justice Plowman. The whole project—Britain's first pump storage scheme—was opened by the Queen in 1963 and was one of the largest installations of its kind in the world. It has been closed since the beginning of June.

## Look in attic for money

By our Art Sales Correspondent

EPHEMERA are here to stay. Printed materials, photographs, postcards, cigarette cards, children's books, valentines, advertising material, and all the other things that we throw away sooner or later are being collected, provided they are old. The London auctioneers Phillips held a sale of ephemera yesterday which made a tidy £4,600.

The lots were like the contents of an attic, but without the proverbial Old Master. A folder of photographs and papers about human freaks made £35; an album of Victorian courtesans £38; about 2,000 cinema stills £20; about 230 "nudes and demi-nudes" and dressing room scenes £55.

But some of the prices were fancier: about 1,330 postcards of railways made no less than £180.

Some of the material came from the collection of a man who must have been the greatest hoarder of his time. He was Mr Ernest J. Tyrrell, who died last year aged 68. He was a bachelor and London purchasing manager for the Suez Canal Company. He amassed four tons of printed ephemera at his home in Walthamstow.

Its loss, said Mr Sparrow, was costing the board between £4,000 and £7,000 a day, which in due course might have to be paid by ICI. More important was the disruption of the board's operating system which was irreparable without the return of the station to active operation.

The board has endeavoured to put the greatest pressure upon ICI to get these explosives removed as soon as possible but without any effect. Throughout the history of the matter, ICI has gone its own way regardless of the representations we have made.

The board was seeking two orders: an injunction to stop ICI, until judgment in the board's forthcoming action, from maintaining an explosive store at the quarry; and an order that the company immediately remove from the quarry all explosives there.

The board had gone as far as it could to avoid proceedings. It had sought the aid of the Home Office, which was responsible for the supervision of explosives.

ICI had asserted, when dealing with the Home Office, that there was no reason why it should not act in accordance with the commercial convenience of its business.

Mr Sparrow said ICI had allowed many valuable months to be frittered away while the board and the Home Office had been pressing for some action.

Finally, the board asked ICI to give an assurance to remove the explosives as quickly as possible. This was not given.

He contended that the store had at all material times been illegal. Regardless of the protracted efforts of the board and the Home Office, ICI's attitude still seemed to be that it had acted with perfect rectitude and

that it was monstrous to seek an injunction against the company.

ICI had stored more than 5,000 tons of explosive underground. "If these were to go up, the upper dam would be virtually destroyed."

The valley would be flooded with loss of life and calamity on a national scale. The board's opinion had been supported by the Home Office's chief inspector of explosives. The store was without question the largest private magazine in the country and it was within 1,000 yards of the board's reservoir.

Mr Sparrow said the conditions under which the explosives were stored would have increased the possibility of explosion.

The origin of the store arose from a "curious deal" between ICI and the Government after the war. ICI agreed to take surplus explosives if the Government granted a licence for storage.

When the reservoirs were built the ICI licence to store explosives became void because the quantity of explosives became incompatible with the safety of the reservoirs. It had been void for at least 10 years, and ICI must have known it, said counsel.

ICI was progressively reducing the quantity of explosives, but had still not given the board enough information to assess the position.

The hearing continues today.

## Japanese school

The first school in Britain for Japanese children is to be opened next year with teaching staff recruited from Japan. The school, at Rudgwick, near Horsham, Sussex, will receive its first 80 pupils in April.



Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al-Thani, the deputy ruler of Qatar, watching the passing out parade at The Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, yesterday. His son, Prince Hamad, was one of 522 officers on the Sovereign's Parade, taken yesterday by King Olav V of Norway. The Sheikh leaves Britain today after talks with Ministers in London.

## Lake District's camping headache

By our own Reporter

Drive up the Kirkstone road from Windermere any night at this time of the year and the lay-bys will be littered with overnight tents and caravans. If there is any space left in the Limestone Park camping site at Troutbeck, the warden will let the police know and the roadside campers will be cleared. But once the site is full, as it often is, the tents can only gather on the verges again.

There are more people on holiday in the Lake District now than at any other time of the year, and the camping problem is simmering to the boil again. At Whitsuntide, it boiled over in the Troutbeck valley; there were tents all over the fields, even people sleeping in the church, and nowhere to send them to. Any fine weekend between now and August Bank Holiday, the same could happen again.

Limestone Park, one of the biggest and best-organised camping grounds in the area, is simply too successful. With a licence to accommodate only 200 units a night, it is bursting at the seams at this time of the year. The Lake District Planning Board has so far declined to let the organisers extend their facilities, as the site already occupies a prominent slice of the valley. But the campers keep coming.

They come because the site is well-known and sign-posted and offers a comprehensive range of holiday facilities. For those on the foot who arrive to find it full, the nearest alternative is too far away so they camp wherever they can, and for those with cars and caravans, the choices are probably full anyway.

The "problem" of indiscriminate camping, and it is by no means confined to Troutbeck, is raising fundamental questions about the future of the national park, and for that reason alone no early solution seems likely. Besides preserving the natural beauty of the area, the Lake District Planning Board is also charged with encouraging the provision of facilities for its enjoyment. It has been conspicuously successful at the first aim, but even the park warden, Mr John Wyatt, feels that more could be done towards the second.

The board's access and accommodation committee is looking, and has been looking

for years, for more camping sites in the central area, but agreement is hard to come by. Either the amenity bodies object, because the proposed orange and blue sea of tents would be visible from the fells, or else the landowners, reluctant to reap the financial benefits, refuse to have anything to do with campers at all.

The search continues, but attention has switched to the possibility of siphoning off the demand into sites on the periphery of the park, designed to satisfy family campers and caravanners not using the mountains anyway.

It is a short step from this policy to conclude, as many on the planning board are already doing, that the central Lake District area is approaching capacity. John Wyatt believes that for tents and touring caravans this is simply not true.

As one who is confronted every day of the week with harassed campers looking for a site, he feels that in the absence of physical controls over the numbers entering the district campers will keep coming to the central area whatever the board says. If they are not catered for, they will go on using the verges and lay-bys, with nothing more than a widening gap in the farmer's wall as a favatory.

The newspaper will apologise, pay a sum to meet the gravity of the libel, and indemnify the AA in respect of costs.

## AA wins damages

Beaverbrook Newspapers agreed in the High Court yesterday to pay damages to the Automobile Association over a report in the "Sunday Express" in June, 1968, which the AA considered was an accusation of incompetence.

Mr Peter Bowsher, for the AA, said that the article claimed that while Lord Brentford, the chairman, was telling the association's annual meeting he was cautiously optimistic about the financial position,

most senior AA executives had received a very different report. This showed, the newspaper said, that a financial surplus would become a deficit of more than £2 millions by 1973.

The AA understood the article as an accusation of insincerity and incompetence. There was, however, no question of any mismanagement or incompetence.

The newspaper will apologise, pay a sum to meet the gravity of the libel, and indemnify the AA in respect of costs.

## Appeal over arcade lost

A legal fight to keep the "undesirable social effects" of amusement arcades out of Norwich was lost by the City Corporation in the House of Lords yesterday. Three Law Lords refused the corporation leave to appeal against a 2-1 majority ruling of the Court of Appeal.

This was that the Recorder of Norwich Quarter Sessions was entitled to reverse a decision of the corporation's licensing committee refusing a permit for an arcade. Lord Wilberforce, Lord Simon, and Lord Cross, sitting at the House of Lords Appeal committee, ordered the corporation to pay the costs of the application.

Earlier Mr N. C. Tapp, QC, for the corporation, said that his clients had decided as a matter of policy that they would not license an amusement arcade in Norwich. They felt that such arcades would be likely to have undesirable social effects on young people.

## Decision upheld

In March 1969, Sagnata Investments Ltd was refused a permit but the Recorder reversed the decision which was upheld by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court and the Court of Appeal.

Mr L. K. E. Boreham, QC for the company, said that all the corporation's points were destroyed by the provisions of the 1968 Gaming Act which was now in force. "Whether one likes amusement arcades or not is a matter of personal feeling but they are allowed by law," he said.

## Navigation aid for ships

A newly-developed navigation aid called REMCALC might have prevented such shipping disasters as the grounding of the Torrey Canyon in 1967, and the collisions of tankers in the Channel, its makers claimed in London yesterday.

Captain S. S. Stevenson said: "It is tailor-made for individual vessels and is developed in accordance with the vessel's own turning characteristics." His company, S.S. Stevenson and Partners, has installed systems in vessels of up to 250,000 tons.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## GENOCIDE IN EAST BENGAL

PLEASE CUT OUT THIS COUPON, CHECK a), b) or c) AND THEN . . .



a) I KNOW WHAT'S HAPPENING: I DON'T CARE ☐

b) I KNOW WHAT'S HAPPENING: THERE'S NOTHING I CAN DO ☐

c) I KNOW WHAT'S HAPPENING: I'LL BE IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE THIS SUNDAY TO GIVE MY MORAL SUPPORT TO THE THOUSANDS OF BENGALIS RESIDENT IN THIS COUNTRY WHOSE FRIENDS AND RELATIONS ARE BEING TERRORISED AND SLAUGHTERED BY THE PAKISTANI MILITARY REGIME ☐

... SHOW IT TO YOUR CHILDREN

WE HOPE YOU CHECKED c) AND THAT YOUR CHILDREN WILL COME AS WELL. HERE ARE THE DETAILS:

RALLY: TRAFALGAR SQUARE: SUNDAY AUGUST 1st, 2.00 p.m.

"STOP GENOCIDE: RECOGNISE BANGLA DESH"

**SPEAKERS:** JUSTICE CHOWDHURY, JOHN STONEHOUSE M.P., REG PRENTICE M.P., TOM WILLIAMS Q.C., M.P., BOB EDWARDS M.P., DAVID KOSOFF, LORD BROCKWAY, LADY GIFFORD, REV. KENYON WRIGHT, REV. ROGER CROSTHWAITE, MRS. LULU BANU, SIMON HEBDITCH, NIRMAL SINGH, and PAUL CONNETT.

**MUSIC:** MANESH CHANDRA on sitar, MADHUKAR KOTHARA on tabla, and a BENGALI CHORUS.

AFTER THE RALLY A MARCH WILL GO VIA 10 DOWNING STREET (where a message will be given to Mr. Heath) TO HYDE PARK CORNER.

**TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS:** Please phone your nearest contact below:

BIRMINGHAM	021: 772: 3135	GLASGOW	041: 339: 6579
	773: 1456	LEEDS	0532: 30151
	772: 3835	LIVERPOOL	051: 709: 8469
BRADFORD	0274: 26078		652: 5170
	24355	LUTON	0582: 26998
CAMBRIDGE	0223: 55845	MANCHESTER	061: 273: 6794
	48434		273: 3422
CARDIFF	0222: 44702	PORTSMOUTH	0705: 811664
COVENTRY	0203: 21461	SHEFFIELD	0742: 66428
	27347		

PLEASE RETURN THIS COUPON TO ACTION BANGLA DESH  
34 STRATFORD VILLAS, LONDON, N.W.1.

NAME ..... ADDRESS .....

PHONE .....

I am unable to attend the rally on August 1 but I support the Bangla Desh cause. Please find my enclosed contribution of £..... towards your campaign. (Make cheques payable to Action Bangla Desh.)

Please keep me informed about your future actions. ☐



## ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

## ADELPHI (1876 7611). Evns. 7.30

The Musical Comedy

SHOW BOAT

With the Incomparable

KERN &amp; HANMERSTEIN

ALDWYCH (1836 6404)

RSC's 1971/72 London Season

Stratford-upon-Avon's

A MIDSUMMER NIGHTS DREAM

2.30, 5.15, 7.30, 9.15

Puck's new play OLD TIMES (Wed.

8.45 &amp; 10.15) Thursday, Saturday

8.45 &amp; 10.15, 12.15, 2.30, 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15

AMASSADORS (01-226 1171). Evns. 8

Set. 5.30, 8.30, 10.30

ACACIA CHRISTIE'S

THE MOUSETRAP

NINETEENTH BIRTHDAY YEAR

APOLLO (437 9665). Evns. 8.30

F.C. "FANTASY" in "The World of"

FORGET-ME-NOT-LANE

by PETER NICHOLS

ASHCROFT, CROYDON. 688 9591

Tuesday, 8.45, 10.15, 12.15, 2.30, 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15

ERIC S. WILSON, EDWARD ARNOLD

Their Record Breakers Comedy

with JOAN YOUNG

CAMBRIDGE (1836 9036). Evns. 8.30

Set. 5.30, 8.30, 10.30

INGRID BERGMAN

JOSS ACKLAND

and KENNETH WILLIAMS in

CAPTAIN BRASSBOOTS

CAMBRIDGE (1836 9036). Evns. 8.30

Set. 5.30, 8.30, 10.30

FAITH BURNELL, JOAN MARCUS

HAMLET

COMEDY (930 0578). Evns. 8.15, 8.45

Set. 5.30, 8.30, 10.30

SINGING, DANCING, COMEDY

There's a Girl in My Show

LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY

HIT OF ALL TIME

CRITERION (930 5216). Fully ad-

judged. Evns. 8.15, 8.45, 10.15

Set. 5.30, 8.30, 10.30

ALAN BATES in BUTLEY

by Simon Gray. Dir. Harold Pinter

BRILLIANT PLAY. "The Delights of the Year"

DRURY LANE (1836 8108). Evns. 8.15

Set. 5.30, 8.30, 10.30

A SCOTTISH MUSICAL

THE GREAT WALTZ

OR THE LIFE OF JOSEPH STRAUSS

"HUGELY ENJOYABLE" - S. Tins.

DUCHESSE (1836 8241). Evns. 8.45

Set. 5.30, 8.30, 10.30

THE DIRTY SHOW IN TOWN

"MAKES ONE! CALCUTTA! SEEN

IN HILARIOUS! COMEDY. "FLENNER

DUKE OF YORK'S (1836 5122)

Evns. 8.15, 8.45, 10.15

Set. 5.30, 8.30, 10.30

WILFRED WHITE WITNESS

ROBERT GRIFFITH

WENSLEY PITNEY in W. D. Home's

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES

An evening of variety

FORTUNE (1836 2538). Evns. 8.15

Set. 5.30, 8.30, 10.30

GARRICK (1836 4601). Evns. 8.15

Set. 5.30, 8.30, 10.30

DON'T START WITHOUT ME

CLORE (437 1992). 7.30, 9.15, 11.15

ALAN BADEL as KEAN

A Comedy of the Theatre

HILARIOUS, COMEDY, ACTING STUNNING

NAYMARKET (1836 8821). Last week

Tonight, 8.15, 10.15, 12.15, 2.30, 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15

MICHAEL GOODLIFE

PETER BAYLIS

THE CHALK GARDEN

"ONE OF THE BEST PLAYS IN

CONTEMPORARY THEATRE"

## THEATRES

MAYMARKET 330 9832. Aug. 4, 7.0

Set. 5.30, 8.30, 10.30

ALEX GUINNESS, JENNY BRITT

A Voyage Round My Father

by JOHN MORTIMER

HER MAJESTY (1930 6605). 7.30

Set. 5.30, 8.30, 10.30

BARRY MARTIN in

FIDDLER ON THE ROOF

Also starring Sherry Moray, 8th Year

KING'S HEAD, 110-112 1016

Presenting in association with The

Theatre, Organ's ENTERTAINING

W. D. Home. Dir. by Frederick

Prom. Evns. 8.30 (ex Monday)

Dinner optional 7.30

L'YVON (437 5685). 8.0 Sat. 5.30 &amp;

8.30, 10.30, 12.15, 2.30, 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15

Mary ROBERT MORLEY

HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES

New Comedy by Alan Ayckbourn

"VERY FUNNY, VERY SENSITIVE"

OVER 400 PERFORMANCES

MAY FAIR (1836 3331). Evns. 8.15

Set. 5.30, 8.30, 10.30

GEORGE BROWN, THE COMEDY

OF THE YEAR. A Standard Award

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Caryl Churchill. Play by

OF YEAR. Play by P. M. P. &amp; R. P.

MERMAID, 248 7556. Rev. 248 2835

Evns. 8.15, 10.15, 12.15, 2.30, 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15

MICHAEL REDGATE in

THE OLD BOYS by William Trevor

THE NATIONAL THEATRE

NEW. 835 3878. Tonight at 7.30 &amp;

Tomorrow at 3 &amp; 7.30: TYGER

A. C. C. "THE TIGER" by J. B. Priestley

Evns. 8.15, 10.15, 12.15, 2.30, 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15

GARY BURTON, "THE TIGER"

Evns. 8.15, 10.15, 12.15, 2.30, 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15

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GARY BURTON, "THE TIGER"

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Beetle  
unsafe  
-Nader

By our Motoring Correspondent

Ralph Nader, the American

champion of consumers

and critic of automobile safety

standards, says he is about to

release a report indicating the

Volkswagen Beetle, in the

United States, as "the most

hazardous car on the highway

in significant numbers."

He suggests that Volkswagen

should recall all 4,000,000

Beetles in the US because of

the car's instability, its

inadequately mounted seats, fire

danger from the fuel tanks, the

danger of doors popping open,

inadequate structural support,

and deficient suspension."

These statements, made last

night as part of a 45-minute

examination of "Ralph Nader

Public Citizen" in ITV's

"This Week," drew an immedi-

ate response from VW in

Britain, which has circulated all

its dealers with a "charges and

facts" sheet. Its managing

director, Mr. Alan Dix, who was

also interviewed on film, agreed

that the allegations could prove

damaging, remembering that

Nader's criticism of the

Corvair in his book "Unsafe at

Any Speed" had caused Gen-

eral Motors to withdraw the

model from production.

Nader predicted the Beetle

would be radically redesigned

in the next few years, but

"had its day in the United

States."

But Volkswagen in Britain

last night denied any such

change was contemplated, and

repeated Mr. Dix's comment:

He (Nader) has publicly on

three occasions demanded that

the Government should make

a thorough investigation of

his charges and he has had

his way. They did just that—

and proved him wrong. We can-

not prevent him from making

unsubstantiated charges, but it

would seem appropriate to ask

him to act with the same degree

of responsibility that the

demands from those he criti-

cises."

By our Motoring Correspondent

Figures on the cost of road

accidents, issued by the Road

Research Laboratory yesterday

show an alarming increase over

the most liberal of recent esti-

mates.

The cost to the community

of a fatal accident in 1970 was

£19,000, the average cost of

accidents involving serious in-

jury was £14,000, slight injury,

£250, and damages only, £100.

This means that the cost of

accidents for the country as a

whole is nearly £500 millions a

year—between £100 millions

and £150 millions more than

previously thought likely.

The Road Research Labora-

tory explains that a new method



# Nation 'needs genetic list to cut risks'

By JOHN WINDSOR

A nationwide computerised genetic register would be set up because inherited disease is displacing environmental disease, Professor Alan Emery of the University of Edinburgh department of genetics said yesterday at the British Medical Association's annual scientific meeting in Leicester.

He gave examples of genetic counselling a family in a Sussex village, whose child was born with a rare form of dystrophy. The genetic type was — both parents must have been carriers to have produced a diseased child. Detective work by the local doctor revealed a blood link between the parents: the husband's grandfather had been the wife's half brother.

French research had speculated that if Toulouse Lautrec had been genetically counselled, he might have been told that he had a rare recessive disorder — pictures invariably showed him wearing a hard hat, thought to protect a large brittle forehead, and a beard to hide an excessively small chin. Queen Victoria was a carrier of haemophilia, which prevented blood from clotting.

Dr Carter added: "When there is a high risk of a serious condition it will become increasingly possible to test the fetus for the abnormality early in the pregnancy and offer the parents a termination if it is shown to be affected." It should be possible to prevent more diseases at the foetus stage if the foetus could be adequately detected and protected. This would take time.

Professor Emery outlined the risks of some handicaps being inherited. Cleft palate was counted as a moderate risk — one in 50. Spina bifida was a one in 12 risk if only one child had already been affected if two children had been affected it was a one in 10 risk.

In some instances, parents could be told that there was little or no danger of a genetic defect being passed on. They could also be told, in cases where both carried a recessive disease, that it was 100 per cent of being passed on to children.

To follow up families at risk was a "monstrous task," Professor Emery said, a computer was necessary. Those at risk might be, for example, five year old girls, who were not yet ready to be advised. Families might move from Edinburgh to Cornwall, but it was essential to keep track of them and ensure that information about their genetic family tree was not lost.

Dr Carter, director of the Medical Research Council's clinical genetics unit, said there was a danger that inherited disease would increase because those with genetic disorders were being successfully treated and growing up to have children. "Genetic counselling is the answer to this. We hope in time to cut down the birth frequency of genetic disorders."

Most British university medical schools and post-graduate institutes already had specialist genetic clinics, and Dr Carter, who is a consultant geneticist at the Hospital for Sick Children, London, added

Men should be compelled by law to pay for their girlfriends' abortions. Dr Herbert Richardson, a consultant anaesthetist, said yesterday. Dr Richardson of Peterborough District Hospital, writing in the "British Medical Journal," said: "As a member of the operating team which takes part in many abortions, I feel more and more concerned and saddened at the plight of some of these girls and less and less for the fathers who, at the moment, suffer not one bit for their indiscretions."

Pregnant unmarried girls suffer much emotional and psychological upset. Meanwhile the boy friend has gone and invariably wants nothing more to do with the girl or her baby and often seeks fresh pastures."

He added: "Surely the time has come to make him become much more involved in the consequences of his voluntary actions. Is it beyond the power of our legislators and all others who are deeply concerned with the Abortion Law to find a way to make the man pay for the entire cost of the abortion, and the money be paid by him to the State?"

Dr Canthery, speaking at a meeting of the Royal Contraception Information Centre, said it seemed from figures available to him that only one woman in seven who ought to have an abortion actually got one from the NHS. Only one in four of those who ought to have an abortion got a legal one.

on the statute book. Hence the need for unconventional means of persuading sufferers to continue with treatment and not infect others.

The broadcasts will give only the patient's case number, his or her age, and his or her nationality. Physical descriptions will not be included.

A similar service in London would face special problems, the main one — according to Mr John Hunt, programme editor of Radio London — the sheer number of appeals which would be necessary. There were many foreign seamen in the capital as well as women who had as many as 10 or 12 contacts a day. "You would require a VD Half Hour."

Patients are not obliged to give their true names and a law introduced during the last war, making it obligatory for a person who has infected two other people to have treatment, is no longer

Regional hospital boards and hospital management committees were attacked at a conference organised by the Royal Society of Health in London yesterday.

Appointed boards were a facade, Mrs Theresa Stewart, a former member of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, told more than 900 delegates who discussed the future of the Health Service.

She said: "Policy-making in the hospital system takes place for the most part in discreet silence so far as the general public is concerned. Regional hospital boards were appointed by the Secretary of State. Their members are on that account weak and ill-informed."

Some members were MPs or councillors. When they took up complaints by patients or staff, and asked questions and used the press to open discussions, they came into direct conflict with the administrative system and were not reappointed.

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This trend, welcomed by the university's organisers, emerges from a study of the jobs of the 34,000 applicants for next year's places.

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Regionally, a disproportionate 42 per cent of the applicants still come from the south-east, which has 40 per cent of the population. Yorkshire, the north and the north west account for only 21.7 per cent, although they have 26 per cent of the population.

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The Director of Public Prosecutions decided on prosecution after a report was prepared by Treasury investigators.

## Dennis Barker on a broadcasting initiative Radio to help trace VD cases

"The girl with syphilis is a particularly serious case. If she doesn't come back for treatment nothing might happen for 10 years, apart from the fact she may infect other people. Then she may develop serious diseases of the nervous system."

The clinic deals with about 3,000 cases of gonorrhoea a year, compared with 100 cases of the far more serious

## Warning over internment

A warning that internment of IRA suspects would lead to violence on a scale that has not been seen in the present troubles" was given by a Northern Ireland MP yesterday.

Mr Paddy Devlin, a member of the Social Democratic and Labour Party group, which has withdrawn from the Stormont Parliament, said: "A move like this would rapidly encourage support for the provisional IRA, which has been losing ground lately. Whereas only about 5 per cent of the people in the riot areas have been actively engaged in violence themselves, many more would immediately join in if internment were introduced."

"It is virtually certain that internment would be used only against Catholic IRA suspects, yet we know that many Protestants are heavily armed, and, to some extent, organised. The violence would be of a quite different order, including mass shootings and bombings which were designed specifically to kill, with reprisals from each side. People would immediately lose any faith they had in the British Constitution if the internment were introduced."

Withdraw threat Yesterday four Ulster Unionist MPs in Westminster said they would withdraw their support from the Government unless tougher measures against the terrorists were introduced. But it is known that the highest army officers do not believe that internment of suspected terrorists would be any positive use at all unless it was carried out at exactly the same time as internment in the Irish Republic. The IRA gets most of its guns and gellignite by way of the Republic, and is believed to be recruiting in the South.

Unless the internment operations in the North were comprehensive to an almost impossible degree, unless internment was introduced in the South, great numbers of terrorists would be able to escape over the border. The dawn raids on the homes of official IRA men in Dublin, on Tuesday morning, has led to a belief that the Dublin Government might be prepared to cooperate to some degree with British and Ulster security forces.

In an interview in a Belfast newspaper yesterday, General Harry Tuzo, GOC Northern Ireland, called internment a "distasteful" weapon, but one that had great value in exactly the right political and military circumstances. "It could," he said, "have a very important effect if employed at exactly the right moment in exactly the right framework."

"It must be obvious to the community that one cannot go on absorbing the shocks that are administered by the IRA without taking some sort of decisive action, and internment might well be such an action, but the exact moment to apply that is a matter of very nice judgment."

General Tuzo said that if there were other ways of defeating the IRA and disrupting its activities, they should be adopted.

General Tuzo also said that the Apprentice Boys of Londonderry would "enhance their status throughout the world" if they called off their annual August 12 march this year. The march is the next ringed date in the Ulster calendar of possible violence, and the continuing small-scale rioting in Derry, which has continued now for four nights, has led to considerable fears. Violence has followed the past two August 12 parades in the city.

Finally, sounding an optimistic note, General Tuzo said it was his "military belief" that the present bad phase in the province would be over very shortly.

The Army's searching-out operation against the terrorists now appears to be gathering speed. Early yesterday morning, more than 700 troops, with police, took part in an operation that included the raiding of many homes in the west of the province. Several men were being questioned by police after the raids, which were designed mainly to gain information rather than to find arms.

One particularly nasty bomb was discovered by a garage owner on the Grosvenor Road in Belfast yesterday morning. It was a cardboard box containing gellignite and had a burnt-out fuse sticking out from it.

If you've a nose for trouble... By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

The Government is setting up a committee on smells. The Secretary for the Environment, Mr Peter Walker, has asked local authorities and other suitably qualified bodies to nominate representatives — presumably they must be keen of nose and ingenious of mind — to serve on a working party. The terms of reference: "To examine the problem of unpleasant odours emitted by offensive and similar sites, and to make recommendations about the best practicable means of their minimisation and suppression."

So far there seems to be little clamour to join the sniffing-line. The Urban District Councils Association decided to leave the choice of a representative to its secretary after the minutes emphatically record, "certain enquiries had been made." A member of the staff explained yesterday that it was not nasal qualifications they were inquiring about but geographical ones; they wanted someone with experience of living with the problem.

The Association of Public Health Inspectors is also looking for someone in the field to put up for membership. The need to examine the problem of smells from food processing, particularly from animal wastes, was concerned, had been obvious for some time, its secretary, Mr R. Johnson, said.

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## Covent Garden action group's identity queried

Old politics faced new politics yesterday at the Covent Garden redevelopment inquiry, and the old obviously found it difficult to understand the new.

The inquiry, nearing the end of its third week, is hearing witnesses for the Covent Garden Community, the neighbourhood group which sprang up in April in protest against the lack of community participation in the redevelopment plan, due to be implemented after the market finally moves to Nine Elms in 1973.

One witness yesterday was Mr Brian Anson, a former Greater London Council architect who became disillusioned with the council's commitment to public participation and who was later dismissed from the Covent Garden development team.

He is to take up a post at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, but at present works as an advocate planner with the community.

What was clearly perplexing the Department of Environment's inspector, Mr C. Hilton, who is conducting the inquiry, was the nature of the community. He explained that it was normal in such inquiries for the inspectors to be provided with the constitution and relevant resolutions of groups appearing before it. Yet all that seemed to be known about the community was that "it is an amorphous body."

Mr Anson was ready to admit its amorphous nature. To him that is part of its virtue. To Mr John Taylor, counsel for the G.C., it was clearly part of its vice. He said he was investigating the card index of activists which had been supplied and would provide a report on the membership.

Mr Thayne Forbes, counsel for the community, promised to provide a constitution before the end of the inquiry.

By our own Reporter

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The institute argues: "Competition is the mainspring of the present Government's economic policies. But it must be fair competition, conducted according to legal and voluntary rules enforced sensibly, effectively and economically."

The scope and structure of the uniform Trading Standards Service needed for a competitive trading economy will emerge from an examination of the defects in the existing local administration."

The institute's proposals have been sent to Government departments, trade associations, and consumers' associations.

Ministers at the Department of Trade and Industry are expected to discuss the proposals with the institute shortly.

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The Institute of Weights and Measures Administration says the offices would be responsible for enforcing the whole range of Acts and regulations about protection of consumers.

At present "three different departments and three different officers can be responsible for ensuring that the labelled products comply with the separate requirements of the Weights and Measures Act, the Food and Drugs Act, or the Trade Descriptions Act."

Further confusion arises from the division of duties between county and district councils. Some complaints can readily be taken to the nearest district council office, others have to go to the county town, often many miles away.

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Holidays at school: children playing in the yard at the De Beauvoir Infant School, Hackney, London, which is being used as an adventure playground until September

## Hospital boards accused

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## Have you tried the double-barrelled scotch?

The first barrel: imagine whisky each maturing in oak casks. Then, when they've reached their individual peak, imagine them blended together. Most people would be satisfied at this stage. But not Cutty Sark.

The second barrel: they put the scotch back into the wood to let the mellow, mellow and mature together for at least another year and a half. Growing in subtlety and character until a flavour emerges that is undoubtedly greater than the sum of the parts.

Double-barrelled to mature the mellow.

Cutty Sark

Double-barrelled to mature the mellow.

Cutty Sark



## TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

## Bankrupt

A SIMPLE PEASANT test of the critical eye is when you find yourself sitting hitting the cushion and yelling: "Ask him how it happened, you fool, ask him..." I found myself doing that a lot recently, faced with various of the box's documentary offerings. There was that monster James Burke trilogy (no the trilogy James, the trilogy) about unemployment, the first of which was devoted to the lament of axed executives. To the extent that they are victims of the alleged economic policy of the Government they almost certainly helped elect, they have my sympathy to a man, but that is not good enough for a journalistic inquiry. Somewhere all those ex-£8,000 a year men should have been asked what they were actually worth—whether a realistic self assessment would not have told them that their perhaps ordinary abilities mostly merited more ordinary rewards. Maybe they were worth it but the fool—so to speak—never asked them, so we could not judge the depth of the self pity.

On Wednesday it was the turn of "Man Alive" to provoke more cushion bashing (well, its healthier than sticking pins in Desmond Wilcox dolls—though I bet the marketing lads at BBC Enterprises wish they had thought of that one). The subject was bankruptcy, another of those worthy socio-economic topics that will swell out the public service percentages in the annual report. It was the familiar "human interest" case history approach—to which, indeed, television is very suited. Three cases: the ex-Banana King of Birmingham, now back with his barrow after going broke for £50,000 of the bank's money; a young couple who ran a shop as a sideline and ended up losing health and home; and a smooth younger chancer who had gone once for £8,000 then for £4,000, but still lives in free spending luxury while driving a mini-car.

Harold Williamson's report was scattered with vague problem areas like the bad advice the couple were said to have in declaring themselves bankrupt in the first place, or airy statements about how it was all right if you were a limited company, or the charge that it was a law in effect against poor men. But in 50 minutes none of this was answered.

Even on the personal level it was incomplete. The interview with the banana man, for instance, seemed to have taken two days, but no one seems to have thought of asking him—or, failing that, asking someone else—just how far he got in trouble. Instead he was allowed a doubtful sounding crack at the fruit growers of the world ganging up on him personally and then constantly—and in the end boringly—repeated snarls at the vultures of the banks. This may be good populist entertainment, like a tabloid editorial, but it doesn't start to be a report about bankruptcy. Similarly, the young couple appeared, from their account, to have had a very rough time from the process of the law, but a journalist worth his salt would have marched over to the Official Receiver's Office and asked what they meant by, say, letting the shop stand rotting for two years before selling it.

As for laughing boys—if what the programme was trying to imply was that the law can be evaded by having your friends "own" everything you need for the good life, it should have blank-blank said so. The difference between voyeurism and inquiry is quite small, but it is about the width of the human brain.

Peter Fiddick's television review appeared in later editions yesterday.

## review

## ADELPHI THEATRE

Caryl Brahms

## Showboat

WHAT DOES THE playgoer look for from a musical? Whatever it may be it is all to be found and in plentiful supply at the Adelphi.

First, perhaps, since it is a musical the playgoer will long to be launched on a river of broadly-stated sound—in this case the Mississippi at the turn of the century; for the musical is Jerome Kern's "Showboat," with the orchestrations re-orchestrated and updated. And, it is the best-sung show outside our two opera houses.

Next, the playgoer will want sets appropriate to the mood and scale of the piece. Here there is an enchantment of scenes (Pam Goodchild), each set as imaginative and well achieved as the last. Lights flicker and rotate in a way that would make a Zeffirelli take note. The showboat Cotton Blossom slides on as silent as a barge adrift on a lake on a calm day but to more evident purpose.

Then, and vastly important, a superb singer and an important dancer to astonish and delight us.

Cleo Laine (Julie), at her most accomplished and inventive best, is a jazz singer uniquely distinguished in this country, with a wide vocal range which she amazingly couples with high frontal notes, booted at will. Here, musically and of necessity at her second best, she is still the finest coloured singer in sight, and for "Showboat" has found a more sustained style which topped the show at the last public preview with her second-act song "Bill": having first stopped the show in Act 1 with her up-tempo "Can't Help Loving That Man," into which she had introduced that silver filigree of sound that is her personal signature.

The dancer, Miguel Godreau, formerly dancer-choreographer with the Alvin Ailey Company, brings a classic yet elastic elegance to his technical mastery and exciting showmanship.

And so to "Ol' Man River" himself (Thomas Carey), lately heard at the Royal Opera House in "The Knot Garden." This, too, though he could do worse than borrow the odd chest note from Miss Laine, made instant friends with the audience.

Lorna Dallas (Magnolia), making her London debut with "Only Make Believe" and "Why Do I Love You," sung with a small soprano charm inherited from singing Mozart and Strauss in America.

The production (Wendy Tove and choreographer Frederic Franklin) is a triumph of manner over matter. She keeps her spirited company rollin' along in this early protest play on the subject of the colour bar in the Deep South. Yes, there's this story, "edited" by Robert G. R. Sanders, not detain us unduly, since the musical, however animated and up-dated, was basically a collection of splendidly hummable songs, strung on a modicum of plot and, in view of the dramatic content of most of them, mercifully so.

## in the AUGUST numbers

## art and artists

New Directions in British Art—STUART BRISLEY, LAWRENCE PREECE, DAVID TROSTWYK, IAN BREAKWELL, JOHN BLAKE, MICHAEL SANDLE. Variations on Titian's Death of Actaeon—RICHARD BUCKLE on how contemporary artists' versions came to be painted: DUNCAN GRANT, MARK LANCASTER, JOHN PIPER, IANIS TSAROUCHIS, FRANK PROCKTOR, ROBERT MEDLEY, KEITH VAUGHAN, LEONARD ROSMAN.

## books and bookmen

WILLIAM CHERARDIE (Tolstoy and Chekhov), MICHAEL HOLROYD (Gardner as Musician), NANCY ALLUM (Interviewing Northcote Parkinson), MARIE PEEL (W. H. Auden), RICHARD BUCKLE (Kids Stuff), GORDREY WINN (Prince Philip), DOUGLAS REED (Muriel Spark), GERARD WERSON (Wide as Critic), BEVERLEY NICHOLS (Cecil Roberts Twenties), MARIE DRAPER (Henrietta London), LORD BOOTHBY (Inside Lord Butler), JAMES PARKHILL, RATHBONE (Olivia Manning).

## dance and dancers

LONDON'S FABULOUS DANCING SUMMER—Beart's 20th Century Ballet; Buckle's Mid-Summer Dream; Royal Ballet at the Wells; and Robbins' Goldberg Variations in New York.

## films and filming

Up from the Underground (CURTIS HARRINGTON and CONRAD ROOKS interviewed). Why Are We Fighting (MICK JAGGER and ALTAMONT) Comorship and Canines in 1971. Picture Previews—The Horseman (OMAR SHARIF), Villain (RICHARD BURTON), Flight of the Doves (RON MOODY), Bedroom Mazurka (OLE SOLOTOFF), Gingerbread House (SHELLEY WINTERS), Gimme Shelter (MICK JAGGER).

## music and musicians

BERIO—BERNARD RANDS on his former teacher MEIRION BOWEN on problems of contemporary percussion GEOFFREY POOLE questions some answers to Elgar's Enigma PETER J. PIRIE on Liszt's symphonies How the great bicycle race will be run from Westminster's Missa (Solomoni) to Kensington's 'Mantua'.

## plays and players

MARGARET RUTHERFORD Talking with a Dame MARY HOLLAND at the Rules of the Game JOHN HOLMSTROM at the Lovers of Vt STANLEY PRICE at Amphitryon 38 COMPLETE PLAYTEX: Don Haworth's A Heart And Minds Job.

## records and recording

SURVEY OF RECENT CASSETTE ISSUES new recordings reviewed include BERNSTEIN, GILBERT, KLEMPERER—Mahler Symphonies, CABALLÉ—French Arias, HAITINK—Liszt Tone Poems, MACKERRAS—Israel in Egypt, ORMANDY—Shostakovich Symphony No. 14, RICHTER—Britten Piano Concerto, ROWICKI—Dvorak Symphonies, SCHNABEL—Beethoven Emperor Concerto, SVETLANOV—Glazunov Symphony No. 8.

now on sale at newsagents everywhere

Friday July 30 1971



picture by David L. Murray by PETER JOHNS

## 'I have to watch myself. Sometimes I point to the picture of Napoleon and say "self-portrait"'

Mr Conroy is now playing generalissimo with the army in Yugoslavia, making 'War and Peace' for the BBC, the most expensive programme they have ever made. Terry Coleman interviewed him before he went

THIS SPRING a BBC television producer was shopping round for an army for his version of "War and Peace". The Hungarian Army was six US dollars per man per day. But the locations in Yugoslavia were better, so he inquired the price there too. The colonel in charge of the army to foreign film companies gave him a price list, which was something like 135 dinars a day for a private, 150 for a sergeant, 200 for a lieutenant, and 500 for a colonel. At 36 dinars to the pound this was expensive. The producer said he could get the Hungarian Army for six dollars US, and left, to be rapidly pursued by a cable saying the new Yugoslav price was also six dollars US.

So he took it. There were no conditions; only cash. Except that it is understood — there being revisionists around — that Tito may keep the army for himself in case of trouble, in which event he will let the BBC have the Territorials instead; same rates.

Now there used to be a time in the career of every successful MGM producer when he was in the market for hiring if not the Yugoslav then the Spanish Army; it was common form. But according to the BBC producer, whose name is David Conroy, it is the first time the BBC has needed an army. He also says that "War and Peace" will be the most expensive programme the BBC has ever done and will cost lots more than "The Forsyte Saga". Mr Conroy is now in Yugoslavia playing generalissimo, a high rank for a man of 34, but before he went off I saw him in his office at Shepherd's Bush. On the wall are pictures of his wife, and Napoleon. Like Napoleon he has a beautiful wife. Like Napoleon he has energy. He sometimes looks at the picture of Napoleon and thinks it's a portrait of himself.

Mr Conroy's ancestors came to England in 1911, and very properly, from Russia. He was born in Stepany, where his father is a tailor. At eight, having seen something red in the sky, the young Conroy wrote to the Astronomer Royal who replied that it was probably Mars. This became known at school, and he was ever afterwards

marked for a scientific career. From grammar school he went to London University, leaving a few months before he should have taken his finals in physics. He says he was afraid that if he had graduated he would have gone into physics and never got out. He wanted to do something different.

As it was, he spent some time out of work and then, having to find something, began to write for a technical journal—about physics. He tried for a job as a cameraman with ITV, but they said he was too short. The BBC turned him down four or five times. One day a man at ATV broke a leg and they gave his job to Conroy for three weeks, as assistant stage manager. Then he was out of work again, and then came his big chance. ABC were rehearsing a programme with an actor who was in the habit of going for lunch and drinking so much that he never returned, so they gave Conroy the job of going to lunch with him and seeing he did return. Then, at the beginning of BBC-2, he went there as a trainee production assistant, and soon found himself with a year's contract and with some experience of working on "Compact" and "Dr Who".

He worked on serials like "A Farewell to Arms", and in 1966 became the youngest and most inexperienced producer of classical serials. Since then he has done 30, including "Angel Pavement", "Nana", "The Way We Live Now", "Daniel Deronda", and "Roads to Freedom". At one time he was doing five at once, casting, rehearsing, recording, and editing, and he was fed up.

So he went to the BBC and said, no doubt with energy, that he had given his all (the phrase is his) that the television serial was now something better than it had been when he first took over, that there was no longer anything in it for him, so please could he concentrate on one big project now, and please could he do "War and Peace" in 20 episodes of 45 minutes each.

So now he is playing with 1,000 of Tito's soldiers in Yugoslavia. But why did he want that many? Couldn't he

have done with a few, multiplied by the camera and imagination, as in "Culoden"? He says he needed 1,000 to get the steamroller effect of Napoleon's army, and moreover hopes to make them 250,000 with a bit of trickery. To be exact, with painted glass, also he says a device not previously used by the BBC, but known to producers employed by Cecil DeMille. You have your 1,000, and apparently paint the other 249,000 on glass which is interposed between the real soldiers and the camera. These painted figures, in the background, can be made to look real enough if you plant on the real ground behind the glass, little charges of explosives which go off and make it look as if the 249,000 are firing rifle volleys. He is even going to get the city of Moscow painted on glass.

The BBC generally makes a clear distinction between producer and director. The producer is the impresario, who puts the idea forward, gets the money to carry it out, and then manages the whole project, seeing the actors are there when they should be, and that their hotels and buses are booked. He is the general in command of the army. The director, on the other hand, is a sort of staff colonel. Managing things is not his business. His job is the artistic direction of the programme, seeing the actors do what he wants and say the right words in the right way. It is customary for a producer to hire a director and then leave him alone.

"I think perhaps," says Mr Conroy, "I'm one of the most interfering producers there is." The script he interferes with "most strongly". He also casts the most important parts.

I said I bet people loved all that. Oh, he said, they did. They used to think it an intrusion, but now he thinks, with all due modesty, that they value his contribution. But of course he would consult the director. "I'd say, 'Look, I'd like Fred Bloggs to play that part,' and he [the director] would say, 'Great'."

But, says Conroy, he doesn't impose; he suggests. What he says is not an

instruction, but a subject for conversation.

So the director does have the last word? It just depends whether I allow the director to have the last word or not.

He also does not run his programmes by committee, thinking three minds quite enough—his, the scriptwriter's, and the director's. "Well, four," he says: "Tolstoy's."

Really he does have a lot of power? "Yes, and I have to watch myself. Sometimes I point to the picture of Napoleon on the wall and say 'Self-portrait.' I like to have complete control. I know what I want. I know how to go about getting it. I think it's important that there's a strong man in a team like this."

And the strong man is him?

"Yes."

Now he knows, he admits, that he is dictatorial, for instance at home. He has a lovely, sweet wife who is very long suffering. Her name is Athene (after the conventional goddess). She is an actress and came to him for an interview, but she didn't get the part; she got him. Now they have a two-and-a-half-year-old baby.

At home, he knows the way he likes things to happen.

For instance?

They are just reconstructing the ground floor, and Athene has views, and he has strong views.

"And we come," he says, "to an agreement as to what we're going to do. You smile?"

Laughter.

"No, it really is the same as I work with a director, actually."

More laughter.

Mr Conroy is the archetype of the Work-As-A-Team - And Don't-Way Man. Thirty years ago he would have been in journalism, probably as news editor. The Yugoslav Army will accept orders without question, and President Tito may have a job getting them back if he wants them, even if there are revisionists around.

Jack Gold, man of many directions, returns to television with a documentary, 'Dowager in Hot Pants.' He talks to Oliver Pritchett and defends television against films



Jack Gold

THEY TALK of television directors "graduating" to films. Jack Gold says this is film industry propaganda. He began his career as a director with "Tonight", made some documentaries and plays for television, moved to feature films with "The Bofors Gun" and "The Reckoning", and now returns to television with "Dowager in Hot Pants", a documentary on Hollywood which Thames is transmitting on August 17.

Gold won't admit that there is all that much difference between television and films. "If a subject interests me, I want to do it," he says. "I don't mind if it's on the TV screen or the cinema screen." Cinema may provide a few more frills because it has more money; more extras can be hired for the crowd scenes, you can have more scope with landscapes. People are just as easily moved emotionally and intellectually by something on the television screen as they are on the cinema screen. "I went to the cinema the other day and the film was nearly drowned by the sound of rustling sweet papers."

What about colour? In spite of Mr Barber's super-duper booster Budget now still be sure that most television viewers will be seeing the programme in black and white, but this does not bother Gold. He still does not think in colour, especially in documentaries. "I don't like it," he says. "Tonight" taught him that a film depended on the strength of its situation. He is against pretty pictures for their own sake on the screen—"concentration on composition can be boring."

With so many producers having beefs about budgets and the timidity of their

superiors, it is nice to meet such an emphatic defender of television. Gold is sure there have been more important visual experiences in television than in films in postwar Britain, and more in the past year, too.

His own contributions to visual experience include programmes on Paul Getty, Baroness Thyssen, and fox-hunting with Alan Whicker, two Malcolm Muggeridge shows, "Black Campus" and "Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my pleasure." He made "90 Days" about solitary confinement in South Africa, "Famine" about India, and "Dispute" about industrial relations.

He also made Jim Allen's "The Lump", and "Mad Jack" Tom Clarke's Wednesday Play about Siegfried Sassoon. "Dispute" his last documentary, was made four years ago. It was a two-part study of the delicate relationship of an employer, Mr Port, and the district Transport and General Workers' Union official, Mr Lapworth, in the Midlands and it told more about industrial relations than 100 Robert Carr speeches.

He made the Hollywood documentary to keep in touch: "You do action there is a terrible risk of losing contact with people. It all becomes so incestuous. Then you have to rely on the writers and hope that they have contact with people."

Hollywood is hardly people, but Gold has found some good specimens from the cynic and fanatically aspiring starlet from Sioux City, Iowa, to the old silent comedy actress who only meets her friends at funerals these days.

Hollywood intrigued him, because, in a way, he is involved in it, too.

But he is still a champion of television. He likes the short gestate period. In television — especially if you have been trained on high-speed "Tonight" — an idea can be a finished film in three months; in films you are lucky if it takes as little as a year, which is a long time he says, over which to spread your creative adrenalin.

There may be more sexual freedom in films, but there is also the box-office. At least, in television, the audience is given; you don't have to aim for a fixed return through the box-office and be subject to other people's guesses about what will bring the audiences in. Perhaps Jack Gold is still showing a few scars from "The Bofors Gun" and "The Reckoning" which did not really get the distribution many people thought they deserved.

"You couldn't do 'The Lump' in the cinema, and you couldn't do a play like 'Slatery's Mounted Foot' for films," he says. "What's Ken Russell done for the cinema that he couldn't do for television? 'The Devils' perhaps."

Jack Gold's next production is a Jim Allen play for the BBC's "Thirty Minute Theatre" which will be shown in the autumn. It is a comedy called "Walt, King of the Dumpers". And then it is back to the cinema to make a film for Columbia. It is called "Cry of Players" and is about Will Shakespeare's last two days in Stratford before he goes to London. The author is William Gibson, who wrote "The Miracle Worker" and "Two for a See-Saw". Filming is due to start in the spring. "That is supposed to happen," Gold says. "If you said that in television it would happen."

## DRIFTING THROUGH BAD VISIONS

pop records reviewed by Geoffrey Cannon

TIM HARDIN has a quality that makes you afraid for him. His voice can be light and easy; but, more often, it's cloaked. Listening to him at Lincoln last weekend, with eyes shut, I could have believed that I was listening to a badly tuned radio in another room, as his voice faded, cracked, jumped and slurred, creating the equivalent of static. He began at Lincoln with "Reason to Believe" and there is a live version of this song on Tim Hardin 3: Live in Concert (Verve VLP 8010), issued in 1968. He seems to refer to the song, rather than to sing it. "Knowing that you lie straight-faced, while I cry," Hardin shares John Lennon's new ability to create pain in a song, and he also has Van Morrison's insistence, in concert, that he feels

the words, as he sings, as he felt them the first time.

Before he went off stage, sweating like a boxer, Hardin mentioned his recent album Suite for Susan Moore and Damian (CBS 63571). It's a collection of songs to his lady and child, elegiac, as are all his most distinctive songs, and soaked with apology for and fear of his weakness in the face of new life and love. "A very obscure album," Tim said wryly. It shouldn't be: it's his masterpiece. "More than once in my life, I've fallen down," he sings; and the careful and delicate music conveys his belief that he's lost the right to love.

Tim's new album, Bird on a Wire (CBS 64335) has suggestions of strength, but most of the time he drifts through bad visions, doubting that he

can handle his life. He may be compared with Billie Holiday.

Tom Paxton also sang at Lincoln. Quite different from Hardin, he is equally exemplary; he has established himself now without serious rival as the leading balladeer. His new album How Come The Sun (Reprise K 44129) is as much a pleasure to hear as it is a pleasure to meet Paxton himself.

Paxton is often thought to be sentimental. I don't believe he is. Sentimentality implies a faked reaction: he sings about everyday situations with love and courtesy. He likes to share—whether with his wife, or his children, or with an audience—by singing. Unlike Hardin, Paxton is a citizen of his experiences.

But, as a first buy, I'd advise Paxton's recently issued double live album,

The Compleat Tom Paxton (Elektra EKD 2008). It recaptures his Lincoln concert, with some of his best songs, such as "Clarissa Jones," "Mr Blue," and "Cindy's Crying"—not to mention "Ramblin' Boy."

The stars at Lincoln, without question, were The Byrds. I'm astonished to find their new album, Byrdsmanix (CBS 64389), muffled, in total contrast to their style in concert, which is breath-takingly clear, however fast they play.

The album to recapture their Lincoln (and recent Albert Hall) triumph, is another live double album, Untitled (CBS 66253), especially for "Chestnut Mare" and "So You Want To Be a Rock 'n' Roll Star." And, for an old Byrds album, in a style close to the way they play now, listen to Sweetheart of the Rodeo (CBS 63353).



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

PARIS  
AUTUMN  
COLLECTIONS  
1971



ALISON ADBURGHAM on  
the Courreges and  
Givenchy collections:

Quel  
bore!

COURREGES HAS BECOME a terrible bore. Perhaps I should qualify that statement by saying that, to me he has become a terrible bore. Which is sad. It was, after all, only seven years ago that Courreges presented the most exciting, most stimulating modern collection, which made everything the other couture houses were doing seem old fashioned. And for a good many years after that he influenced the look and the line, the cut and the structure of fashion the whole world over. But now he seems stuck. Each season one hopes he will surprise, confound, and delight us once again; but he goes on repeating his familiar formula—repeating it even on the same model girls, jiggling out in the same way, to the same nerve-battering music.

A season or so ago he did soften his line a little. And there are, of course, small differences of detail if one is able to spot them as the girls jig on and off. But the differences are overshadowed by the similarities: the familiar double seaming that emphasises the structure of the clothes, the belts running through rounded tabs, the pocket flaps, the zip fasteners, the peaked caps, the thick-knit jump suits with roll collars underneath so many of the outfits, the use of vinyl and other shiny synthetics in combination with jerseys.

## New: bottle green

This season there are thigh-high socks with striped tops, as we have seen elsewhere; and there are little vinyl hot pants over some of the knitted jump suits. There was the emergence of bottle green as a new Courreges colour. And there was a patchwork trouser suit of gingham and print with vinyl banding—new to Courreges, but patchwork and gingham has been around in the cheap ready-to-wear for a long time now.

Courreges was one of the first couturiers to see that haute couture must be supported by ready-to-wear. He introduced his high-priced "Couture Future" prêt-à-porter several years ago, and last year a less expensive "Hyperbole" collection. The Hyperbole clothes in this autumn 1971 presentation are good, mainly sports clothes for the sports girl who knows her way around. The Couture Future collection offers very little new. They say tomorrow never comes but the Couture Future always seems to be here and now and the same.

The couture collection proper had some very charming evening dresses in embroidered organza, but their line was much as Courreges has shown for evening dresses before. It would be ironic if Courreges were to become the Chanel of the 1970s—doing the same thing over and over again, doing it superbly well and believing in it ardently, but disregarding the general feel and flow and change of fashion. If so, of course, he could, like Chanel, be right on the ball again in another 20 or 30 years.

## Permissive Givenchy

Talking of irony, how about this? It is Givenchy who has produced the most permissive collection of the week. Who would have expected that the great house of Givenchy, one of the greatest, haute couture at its highest, would be one of the very few houses to show shorts this week—and very short shorts at that. Givenchy also shows suit skirts with slits all round instead of pleats, and outfits with tiny little tunics barely covering the top of the thighs. There are dresses with wide V-neck plunges revealing no bras beneath, dresses with leg-revealing fringes, and dresses made of a kind of chenille netting. There was a tiny little sequined mini-dress, surely the shortest dress of all time; a short organza dress over brief black maillet. A black velvet evening suit plunged to the waist, with no bra. Fashion is so perverse, that all this seems out-moded now.

Of course, everything at Givenchy was superbly made, and as always there were some very beautiful furs and leather clothes. If one had not been so distracted by the distractions, one would have been able to note down much more that one appreciated. The House of Givenchy is one of the most financially successful houses in Paris, and there are now 42 Givenchy boutiques in different countries besides many in stores in America. In England, there is a Givenchy boutique at Harrods, and in Japan, the big Daimaru chain of stores have Givenchy boutiques.

Pictures by Chris Moore  
Sketches by May Routh



COURREGES



LAROCHE

COURREGES (small picture): White gaberdine raincoat over wool suit worn with thigh-high socks and the new midcalf boots.

JEAN-LOUIS SCHERRER (large picture): trouser suit in printed wool crepe with zebra pattern, black on white; fox fur collar and cuffs. Hat by Jean Barthet.

COURREGES (large sketch): shell pink organza evening dress with black velvet flowers, zip front bound with vinyl; fake suede evening coat of the same pink, heavy zip-fastening, and bound with black vinyl.

GUY LAROCHE (small sketch): tweed tunic suit with tweed gaiters and above-the-knee skirt.

THE Consumers' Association, publisher of "Which?", has at last got its wind back after the shock of the death blow dealt to its colleague the Consumer Council earlier this year, when the Government withdrew its grant of £240,000. After six months' stock-taking, the Association has now decided to step up both its campaigning work on behalf of consumers and its efforts to represent consumer interests to Government and industry.

After 14 years, the kid gloves are finally off and "we are going to yell as loudly as we can," says Peter Goldman, the Association's Director. "Instead of just submitting evidence to committees and commissions and leaving it at that, we are going to use every device—parliamentary questions and the media generally—to get things done."

To this end the Association announced this week the setting up of a Consumer Campaign Committee to give further direction, coordination and pace to its efforts. The committee, which is to meet weekly under the chairmanship of Peter Goldman, includes Eirlys Roberts, Head of Research, John Hosker, head of information, and David Trench, legal officer. Rosemary McRobert, formerly press officer with the Consumer Council, and since February the Association's Chief Information Officer, has been appointed Consumer Representation Officer.

The strength of the new committee is some indication of the importance the Association places on its increased commitments in this field, but at the same time it is obvious that the Association is taking on the additional responsibility with some regret. It had hoped that the Council's function would have been absorbed into a rumoured new government department—a Commission for Competition or some such, on the lines of the American Federal Trade Commission—but with, as yet, no move being made in this direction, the Association has been left with little alternative but

Linda Christmas writes about the new role of the Consumers' Association

## 'Which?' with the gloves off

to increase its campaigning and representational work.

In no way, however, is the Association making a bid for the Council's rôle. Even though it will now be able to double the number of committees on which it is represented to around 30, it cannot attempt to match the Council's £2. Nor can it try to carry on the Council's work in educating and informing consumers.

### Limitations

"We cannot produce nearly £1 million out of the air, therefore we cannot produce millions of free informative booklets, or promote consumer education in the schools and provide material for it. Nor can we continue the Teltag informative labelling scheme. With Teltag money is not the only reason. It is just not our cup of tea to negotiate with manufacturers. We need an Independent Institute of labelling for that. We can't be working hand in hand with manufacturers and then be fearlessly independent when it comes to comparative testing.

"But in so far as our money and manpower will allow, and we have taken on two former Council members, Rosemary McRobert, and Lord Hanworth, the former Assistant Director, and a high powered technical engineer, we will be able to do more than we have before. In the past we have been able to pick and choose which issues we will comment upon, and by and large this was restricted to subjects in which we were well-versed

as a result of 'Which?' researches, but now we will be undertaking new research—specifically to enable us to commit ourselves on new issues."

The list of issues, new and old, on which the Association's voice will now be heard, is long. At the top, in view of the recent relaxation of hire purchase restrictions, is the implementation of Crowther's recommendations on credit, including the abolition of the artificial difference between hire purchase and credit sales and the declaration of the true rate of interest on all agreements. Other targets for the Campaign committee's attention are the abolition of "exclusion" clauses in guarantees which take away substantial legal rights from the consumer; unit pricing, to enable easier comparison whereby, as with meat and cheese, the cost per lb is quoted on packets as well as the price of, say, 54 oz; date stamping of perishable goods and pressing the Department of Trade to bring in compulsory care labelling of textiles.

In spite of this lengthy list, the Association's main objective will still be to provide comparative test information on products and services. Most of the £2 millions raised from subscribers to "Which?" and the Association's only income will continue to be spent on this.

"The cost of increased campaigning," says Mr Goldman "is difficult to assess as most of the people involved have other responsibilities as well. But it is perfectly legitimate for us to spend some of our subscribers' money on the general consumer cause. We

already finance the "Which?" Advice Centre in Kentish Town Road at a cost of £20,000 a year, which offers free advice to all consumers on an expanding range of goods. We are also making a £20,000 grant over five years to the Institute for Consumer Ergonomics at Loughborough which complements the CA's testing programme by carrying out design studies on products, domestic equipment and such unsatisfactory aspects of the housewife's environment as today's average kitchen. We feel justified in spending money in this way and we have had no come-back from subscribers. In fact "Which?" has the highest renewal ratio—85 per cent—of any magazine in the world."

### Meeting legal costs

The Association has also recently taken the unprecedented step of deciding to meet the unknown legal costs of a private individual in a test case which it believes to be of greatest importance to all consumers.

In June, Croydon magistrates, after convicting a second-hand car dealer of an offence under the Trade Descriptions Act, awarded £250 compensation to the buyer of the car, Mr Jeffrey Feldman of Hove, Sussex. The car had been described as "superb" and "excellent mechanically" but the Court found it was in very poor condition. The dealer is now appealing against conviction and sentence (a fine of £250) and is claiming that the power to award compensation under section 34 of the Magistrates' Court

Act, 1952, cannot apply to Trade Description Act cases.

"The principle of law at issue is extremely important. If the award of compensation is upheld, we may expect that courts all over the country will be encouraged to make awards like this. It will be a major breakthrough in solving the problem of enforcing small consumer claims. For technical reasons Mr Feldman cannot be given legal aid and we feel we must help. It is not often that test cases of this nature come up and we don't see ourselves making it a regular feature."

With so many new commitments, the Association's income is stretched to the limit—although it expects an increase in revenue when "Handyman Which?" comes out in November. But however hard up it may feel, the Association is not interested in filling its vaults with money from private enterprise or from the Government, even if it could get it. "We don't want anything other than our subscribers' money to carry on our central activities. It is a hell of an asset to be completely independent and able to thumb our noses at anyone. This independence is quite tangible. It is very moving to realise that consumers feel we are totally and incorruptibly on their side."

On the other hand we could, through our Research Institute for Consumer Affairs, a charitable sister organisation, accept money for a specific project like consumer education. I feel very sad that this aspect of the Consumer Council's work has ceased when it is growing in so many other countries. Children ought to be taught how to work out the true rate of interest when hiring a TV set instead of, say, calculating how long it takes to fill a bath with the plug out and two taps running.

AUGUST  
NOVA

ADVISES ON  
WHAT  
YOU SHOULD  
TELL YOUR  
CHILDREN  
ABOUT  
TALKING TO  
STRANGERS

NOVA

investigates  
sex, the  
church and  
normality

NOVA

takes a hard  
look at  
soft drugs—  
in trendy N-W-1

NOVA

asks do women  
make better  
shop stewards

NOVA

reveals the gay  
colourful  
layered look  
in sweaters

NOVA

says believe it  
or not, cooking  
with the kids  
can be fun—  
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# The wives who came in from the cold

MALCOLM STUART in Birmingham on a unique refuge when husbands turn to violence

THE Hotel Clare in King's Heath, Birmingham, is one of those slightly faded Victorian houses which in most large cities become guest houses for students and white collar staff. Those were indeed the residents for most of the 17 years that Mrs Mollie Forsythe has owned the house. It was only by accident that it became an unofficial welfare centre and now increasingly a refuge for wives who have fled from their husbands.

Mrs Forsythe is the first to admit that they should not be there. Now a middle-aged widow, she has an Oxford degree and was once a school-teacher but she has no formal social service training. Yet in the Hotel Clare, its next door neighbour, and in the Hotel Clarence in a neighbouring area, 60 residents, only seven of whom have not been referred to Mrs Forsythe by the social voluntary or official welfare agency.

"They come here because there is no where else to go," said Mrs Forsythe. Many of the people at the Hotel Clare are long term residents but in the last year a large number of rooms have been given over to a particularly com-

plex social problem, wives who leave their husbands. Most are sent there by the Birmingham Housing Advisory Centre.

"They stay two or three weeks and then 90 per cent of them go back to their husbands," said Mrs Forsythe. "What else can they do? They have no money, the council won't rehouse them until the situation in the courts and obviously you can't exist with a family in a hotel room."

"God knows what happens to the rest. All sorts of people hear about this place and last Thursday I had to turn away 21 people. The deserted wives usually come with at least one child and often more. Last month a mother came here with two children. A few days later the husband turned up with the other six and just dumped them here. If I had double the accommodation I could fill it all."

The alternative, which some wives seek in desperation, is Birmingham Corporation's hostel in Moseley Street. The mother and children can spend one night there. They can spend a second night if they present themselves to a police station after 6 p.m. This usually means wandering the streets of the city for a full day. Often Mr Stanley Messenger, who runs the Housing Advisory Centre, lets them sit in an empty room in the condemned building near the city centre the Corporation lets him have at half the "economic" rent. Then at six o'clock he takes them round to the nearby police station.

That night in Moseley Street is the last. After that the children have to go into care and the wife must fend for herself. Or she must go back to the husband she left usually after months, if not years of varying forms of hell.

Betty was going back as she

left the hostel yesterday morning, with her children of two, six, and eight. She had a vivid bruise on her cheek which she said was a parting gift from the husband she was now returning to.

"It's been bad since my little girl was born, I don't want any more you see. Well he was out at work most of the day so I could put up with it if the children didn't see too much. But he's been laid off by BSA and he's just been hanging around. It's not the first time he's hit me and I doubt it'll be the last. I went to the Citizens Advice Bureau and they put me on to a solicitor. It was hard to tell it all to him with the children there but he said I needed a separation order."

"I'd go to my Mum, but she's been rehouse. She's just got the one bedroom and the council would put her out if we all stay there. We've got a council house but they say they can't do

anything about the tenancy until I get a separation order."

Alderman Wallace Lawler, former Liberal MP for Birmingham Ladywood, and chairman of the Housing Advisory Centre, believes that the unaccustomed pressures of unemployment in the West Midlands are greatly increasing marriage breakdown. "We get about four cases a day here so goodness knows what the total must be in the city," he said.

One of the case workers at the HAC, Mr Ben Lee, who came to Britain from Sierra Leone 20 years ago, is finding a reverse problem in some sections of the immigrant community. "Where the husbands are getting good money they often bring other women into the house and sometimes even kick out their first family," he explained. "It's a problem almost isolated to people from Jamaica who seem to have a unique

attitude towards co-habitation. People from other West Indian islands have quite different characters while those from Africa usually bring a very strong tradition of family order with them. Unfortunately the swapping of partners seems to be a way of life for Jamaicans and they very seldom legally marry. This means the woman has little protection in law if she gets thrown out and often can't even get back in the house again."

These women also find their way to the Hotel Clare but here the children often have to be taken into care. Birmingham Corporation recognise a two year period of cohabitation as a common law marriage for purposes of qualifying for a council house but there also has to be a five year period of residence in the city to qualify. Most immigrants therefore live in the well recognised twilight areas of Birmingham where the hus-

bands often buy homes on mortgage.

"Often the woman is helping with the money, but if she is not married it's a hell of a legal fight to get anything back and usually it is not worth the trouble," Ben Lee said.

Keeping a child in care in Birmingham costs £12 a week. Alderman Lawler estimates that an average week's total of desertions costs Birmingham about £3,000. "It is the policy of the council not to accept social need as a cause for housing unless other requirements like residence or a good record of rent payments are met. But for the cost of keeping children alone some urgent action is needed to cope with these broken families," he said.

What he wants the city council to do is to set aside a group of houses as a sanctuary for mothers and children while their problems can be sorted out. "Very

often the end solution is obvious. If the wife has come from a council house, then she will get the tenancy once she obtains a separation order. But that of course takes weeks. For legal reasons the housing department will not act until then. Afterwards they do all they can. They will even move the family to a home in another part of the city to prevent the husband finding out where they are."

"But it's the weeks in between, while the welfare agencies and the lawyers are trying to find a solution. A row of houses, probably bought for clearance, with a warden living among them, does not seem too much to ask for. In the meantime we can only thank Mollie Forsythe for all she is doing."

At the Hotel Clare Mrs Forsythe charged £6 a week for full board. She can only afford the help of one woman and she is often bilked of the rent she does ask. "Sometimes I get the husbands down here to talk it over with me. Occasionally I get the impression it might work out but so often I know the wife is going back to a hopeless situation. But what else can she do?"

## Films clipped

by Derek Malcolm

THE DAY when the film industry's annual audience in this country ceases to fall looks as far away as ever. Last year's provisional figures, just put out by the Cinematograph Films Council, show a drop of 14 million over 1969—not disastrous, but not on the face of it, very hopeful for the future. Yet 196 million visits were paid to the cinema during the year, and "Love Story" hadn't even appeared, let alone Ken Russell's "The Devils."

At a time such as this it seems astonishing that Britain made 85 films last year compared with 71 in 1969 and that only 119 cinemas were closed, some to reopen again within a few months. 1,553 cinemas were licensed in 1970, only 48 fewer than the year before.

The truth is that the industry believes that it is not doing all that badly in this country. Gradually some American money, which left in a hurry a couple of years ago, is coming back again. Gradually, too, distributors and exhibitors are beginning to realise that things have changed since the forties and fifties when there was still a captive audience for the twice-weekly totter.

Plans are going ahead for more and more multiple cinemas, replacing the giant white elephants of the Rank and ABC circuits, while chains such as the Classics are doing better business with a coherent policy of providing slightly more mundane fare, if only with re-runs.

The general complaint seems to be not a lack of films at all, nor a lack of audiences, but a chronic shortage of the right sort of cinemas. More films are held up because there is nowhere outside London and the major cities to book them than for any other reason.

The fact that there are too many cinemas that are much too big inevitably means that discriminating movie-goers are the worst hit of all. Foreign language films, for which there is a loyal and not all that tiny minority audience, have never had more difficulty in being shown.

At the other end of the scale, the jumbo movies still pack them in, though their number is not what it was. And the "Cary" movies, on the industry reckons that it is the middle tier that is their problem. "Whip 'em on, whip 'em off" is a slogan that dies hard.



Numeiri in crisis: tears for Arab unity?

## Numeiri speaks his mind

Jesse Lewis in Khartoum, Thursday, as the Sudan leader meets the press

SUDAN'S head of State, General Jaafar Numeiri, indirectly accused the Soviet and other Communist powers of "disfiguring the news" about the current crackdown on Leftists yesterday, and warned that it could lead to a worsening of Sudanese-Soviet relations if the press attacks continue.

"I do not want any deterioration with the Soviet Union or other Socialist countries. But if they choose that path we will have no alternative," Numeiri said. "All we did was take action against Sudan insurrectionists."

In the past week 14 people including the leader of the Sudanese Communist Party have been executed for participating in a pro-Communist coup that ousted Numeiri for three days. More than 1,000 others whom the Government says are Communists have been arrested.

The crackdown has been strongly condemned by the official Soviet news agency, Tass, and by European Communist groups. Tass said Numeiri's regime was conducting a campaign of "bloody terror and fanning anti-Communism."

"What would you do to people who massacred innocent and mutilated them? What would you do to people who gave instructions to others to eliminate all under their custody?" Numeiri said, gesturing with his hands

while sitting on a deep blue sofa in his office. "The only reason more (bloodshed by the rebels) was not carried out is because some people were deterred by Sudanese morals."

In what was described as an "informal get-together," nine foreign correspondents were invited to Numeiri's office and executive staff building in the spacious and heavily guarded presidential palace grounds. Last week, it was the scene of heavy fighting.

He spoke in Arabic and an aide translated his replies into English, but Numeiri, who speaks English, did not wait for a translation of the questions. Numeiri was dressed in a dark green fatigues uniform with the gold insignia of major-general rank on red epaulettes. During the session he also made these points:

— King Hussein of Jordan is the leader of a "gang trying to eradicate not only guerrillas but the Palestinian people" and "a king who betrays his people and the Arab nation." But he said he did not favour "expelling Jordan from the Arab League as proposed by Libya's leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi."

Avoiding direct comment on the persistent rumours of Soviet involvement in the abortive coup, Numeiri said: "I do not know whether the Soviet Union was involved. So far we have no evidence."

We are still assembling the facts."

— A worsening of relations with the Eastern block would not mean an improvement with the United States. The two countries do not have formal diplomatic relations.

The Sudan's attitude "to the United States is influenced by its position towards Israel and that situation has not changed because of the events in the Sudan," he said.

The press conference was dominated by questions about relations between the Sudan and Russia. Numeiri said that Russian military advisers "are on the verge" of leaving Sudan and that some left before the pro-Communist coup. He did not comment on reports that some Russian advisers have left within the past few days as witnessed by qualified observers.

When asked whether Sudan would break relations with any country that was discovered to have been connected with the coup, he replied: "If I tell you (that) from the outset I will have no other alternative. I can say with assurance that relations would deteriorate."

Several times he said he felt the punishment of the convicted plotters matched what they had done during their three days in power and during the fighting that followed the counter-coup. Nineteen captive pro-Numeiri officers were reported beaten

or shot to death by their guards on orders when the counter-coup began. According to well-placed sources, when Numeiri said the bodies he made the decision to crush the Communists.

Although the Communist Party has been illegal for several years in the Sudan, the organisation remained intact under the leadership of Abdul Khalik Mahjub, who was hanged early yesterday.

Numeiri said today that before he was convicted Mahjub confessed to being involved in the plot and offered to make available the tapes of his confession and documents that showed this. However, correspondents who attended the first portion of Mahjub's trial had to deny any involvement in the plot.

Why did the Soviet Union react so strongly to Sudan's crackdown on Communists and not so intensely against Egypt and Iraq, both of which have banned the party and put many members in prison? Numeiri explained that "a lot of propaganda" for 12 years had portrayed the Sudanese Communist Party as Africa's and the Arab world's largest and most powerful. This was not true, he said. "The influence of the Communist Party is insignificant."

Numeiri's judgment is at sharp variance with that of diplomatic analysts. — Washington Post.

## Peace in its place

Simon Hoggart reports from Belfast: Thursday

IN the hideous days of August, 1969, in Belfast, when large areas of the city were in a state of panic, perhaps the only spark of hope came from the peace committees. The committees were all based on local churches — Catholic, Protestant, and even Jewish — and each night their hundreds of members patrolled the long, gloomy, working-class streets of east and north Belfast, the historical flashpoints and the areas where any troubles speeding from the west would have had an appalling effect on the city's industry.

They scotched the rumours which could have led to riots, they protected the hundreds of people whose homes had been threatened, and they spent hour after weary hour arguing with groups and gangs of youths who were roaming round spoiling for trouble.

Now the immediate threat of riot has died down in these areas but the committees have continued to work, forming, some people believe, the most genuine ecumenical movement in the UK, forged through necessity and not theological intellectuality.

In North Belfast, for example, where virtually every church in the district is engaged in the committee, they are helping with community action — pressing the council for better conditions. This summer the North Belfast committee sent 21 youngsters for a holiday in England. Half were from the New Lodge Road, a militant

Catholic area, and half from Tiger Bay, just as militant a Protestant district. Normally such kids would have met only to throw stones in each other's faces.

The chairman of the North Belfast committee, Mr Barry Filor, a Belfast local authority officer, said: "The effect on social relationships among the people working with us has been astonishing. I have spoken to Protestants who said that they had never invited a Catholic to their homes before the troubles. Now they drink in the same pubs, share meals and often form close friendships."

The effect is not too strong in the working class areas — North Belfast contains a large middle class residential area — but even there people who would have been stocking up from their neighbours are now chatting in the street with them.

The committees work in close touch with the police and the army, usually alerting the forces to potential trouble spots. The month, for example, a number of Catholic refugees from the west of the city received threats in their new homes in the Ballysillagh area, just before the July 12 parades. Brutal trouble spots, these, but the peace committee was able to alert the army, calm the residents, and the area remained almost completely quiet.

Even now the threats continue. "There are women in this part of the city, often living alone amid people of the wrong religion, who have not had a sound night's sleep

for six months," Mr Filor said. "They get a letter or a phone call or groups of men stand for hours outside their doors. Often these threats aren't serious but people like this desperately need reassurance. We show them that we know what is happening and that they will get protection."

It is not always quite so easy. Vicious shooting and rioting did break out in East Belfast earlier this year, and the peace committee lost a lot of ground. Rumours — for example that a Catholic church was harbouring snipers or that a tea factory was about to sack all its Protestant workers — flared up and led to mobs forming before the rumours could be checked. But equally the fact that there has been so little trouble in a district which was the city's traditional flashpoint is a remarkable testimony to the work of the committee.

Now the committees have a standing conference and are seeking new ways of broadening their work. The new Minister for Community Relations, Mr David Bleakley, who himself formed the East Belfast committee in 1969, believes that paradoxically the riots are bringing some people closer together in the community. "It has been said that this is a country of two peoples who have no songs, no emblems, no churches, and no festivals in common — two peoples who have forced themselves into their own mental ghettos. I think we are learning that this just need not be so."

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## MISCELLANY

### Booker bang

MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE has withdrawn himself from the panel of judges of Britain's most valuable literary award, the £5,000 Booker Prize for fiction. "owing," as the Publishers' Association coyly puts it, "to a general lack of sympathy with entries."

Which can be taken to mean that he found the 30 or so books sent to him too mediocre and pornographic to be worth bothering about. To be fair to the Mugs, he let it be known when he joined the panel that he did not think he was going to enjoy it much.

Entries for the award close



today—two from each of the publishers, most of whom are trying to build up the award and do the British novel a bit of good. If any publisher has sent in anything particularly wicked this year, then he has kept quiet about it. The judges (John Gross, Antonio Fraser, Saul Bellow, John Fowles, to be joined by Philip Toynbee) have not yet met officially. Those that have heard of Muggeridge's departure have indicated that they will steel themselves, and soldier on.

### Cool Porter

AMERICA'S new chief delegate to the Vietnam peace talks, William Porter, confirmed this week and braced to take charge now that David Bruce has made his farewells in Paris, was a British subject until he was 22. Porter and his mother moved to Massachusetts to live with relations after his father, a naval officer, had been killed in the First World War.

He has the reputation of being a skilled but unconvincing negotiator with little liking for the niceties of protocol. Soon after he became the American Ambassador to South Korea, he was awakened late one night by an aide who mumbled apologetically that His Excellency should be at Seoul airport next morning at 6.30 to meet the South Korean President, who was returning unexpectedly from abroad.

Porter hesitated, then grunted: "Tell the protocol officer that protocol begins at 8 a.m." The President was unmet.

### Whiz of Oz

THE INEVITABLE paperback of the "OZ" trial is inevitably winging its way to its publishers. Tony Palmer, maker and chronicler of trends, yesterday delivered the first five of 10 chapters to Anthony Blond and Desmond Briggs. It will be the first title of their new joint imprint.

Palmer sat through the whole trial and will produce the remaining five chapters in time for publication early in September. Type by IBM, the magic lamp of most instant paperbacks. The cover is being designed by Alan Aldridge's firm, Graffiti. The book will be distributed by Moore Harness, who handle much of the underground press, and will be sold like a magazine. An expensive magazine: 50p a time.

### Mass medium

SPURRED by a gathering protest movement among South African Catholics, distressed at the hierarchy's mild response to the house arrest of Cosmas Desmond, the priest's family in London is breaking its own silence.

Teressa Desmond, Father Cosmas's sister, says that her elderly parents are angry and

upset that his order, the Franciscans (Friars Minor), in London have not even telephoned, let alone sent anyone to comfort them. "They could have done with some support," she says. "If Cosmas worked for ICI and this happened, they would surely have sent someone to express their sympathy. His is a Christian organisation."

Father Cosmas is the author of "The Discarded People," a painful exposure of life for Africans in the resettlement camps where they are sent after being cleared from "white" areas. He was put under house arrest in Johannesburg last month, and cannot even attend mass on Sundays. Teresa Desmond says that the Franciscan Provincial did issue a strong press statement at the time, but that was all.

Father Sylvester, director of the Missionary Union, says that the Provincial is now abroad. He himself was ill when Desmond was restricted. "Possibly there was some confusion here. We probably should have sent someone."

● INCENSED by Sir Keith Joseph's inquiry into the abuses of Supplementary Benefits (the scroungers, the workshy, and all the other spectres of Tory suburbia), the Claimants' Union set up its own counter-inquiry into the abuses of social security officers. The official inquiry has now written to the union which advises and represents claimants in distress, asking

for information about the scroungers, the workshy, et al. The union's answer is written on this piece of paper, your worships.

### Fugle call

WHAT DID Harold Wilson say about the permissible limits of cheating at patience? Was it "tall-fudging," as recorded by Terry Coleman in Tuesday's Guardian? Or was it "call-fudging," as suggested by Granville Sharp now of Sussex, once of Cleeveheaton (see yesterday's correspondence column)?

Well, first Harold's own version. What he says he said was "call-fudging," with the same meaning as Granville Sharp: a polite Yorkshire word for swindling, cheating, deception or humbug.

Over now to Harold Orton, Emeritus Professor at the University of Leeds, and a founder of the English Dialect Survey. "Tall-fudging" is out of court. Coleman's tape recorder evidently got it wrong. Agreed. But either "call-fudging" or "call-fudging" would pass.

"How interesting," says the good professor, "that Mr Wilson should use this word. It pins him down so thoroughly as a West Riding man." The root of both words is the verb "to fudge," first recorded in writing in 1719: "Who fugged the parson's fine maid?" Deceived, you understand, just deceived.



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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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## Gold hits highest level for two years

Gold reached a new two-year high in the market yesterday, as the price moved up to \$424.50 in late trading. This was 17 cents up from the afternoon fixing and 39 cents more than the price quoted on Wednesday.

In spite of this, dealers suggested that turnover yesterday was lower than in the week, but that a combination of heavy continental demand and little selling was keeping up the present momentum. There were indications that some Americans have been buying illegally, and the handwagon effect is already apparent, so that any increase in price causes still higher prices.

One metal that has done well from the present uncertainty over currencies is silver, which was particularly active yesterday. Here too, American interest has been apparent. The morning price rose by 1.6 p to more than the previous day's level and some dealers suggest that its present movements are only restoring its old relationship with gold.

The currency markets were generally quieter though in Frankfurt yesterday the dollar dipped below the 2.46 DM level at the close after the Bundesbank had sold perhaps \$50 or \$100 millions. But dealers said that the fall was partly because dollars sold yesterday will not be delivered until Monday, which would leave holders stranded with dollars over the weekend—the traditional time central banks choose to announce parity changes. In London the dollar moved up very slightly but technical factors covering window dressing for the end of the month were probably responsible.

## Watney share ploy broke code—GM

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Grand Metropolitan Hotels is considering an appeal to the Takeover Panel over the tactics adopted by Watney Mann in its latest attempt to acquire the £46.5 millions Truman Hanbury Buxton group.

As expected, Watney Mann yesterday gave intention of making another bid—its fourth—for Truman and while terms have not yet been fixed they will give Truman shares a value of over 430p. This compares with the 409p bid from GM which Truman is recommending.

The basis of GM's discontent is the novel method whereby Watney has amassed funds to allow it to buy Truman shares on the market "in a big way." GM's advisers, S. G. Warburg, claim that Watney has breached rule 32 of the takeover code. Watney already has around 26 per cent of Truman's shares, more than double the GM's firm holding in Truman, so if it could be up to, say 40 per cent through the market, it would stand a good chance of defeating GM. Clearly Watney expects Truman and Whitbread with its vital 10.7 per cent stake) to stick with GM so its energies will be concentrated toward the uncommitted Truman shareholders.

In order to raise funds for the open market operation, Watney has come up with a unique scheme. Basically, it has sold some of its Truman shares to unnamed financial institutions, at a discount on the current market price, covering window dressing for the end of the month were probably responsible. Watney that these shares will

EVEN AS Cavenham Foods' Mr Jimmy Goldsmith laid his £13.7 millions counter-bid for food manufacturer Bovril on the table yesterday it was trumped by a mysterious newcomer.

An early report revealed that Mr Juan del Azar, an Argentine businessman and a director of Harrods (Buenos Aires) had turned up in London announcing his intention of making a cash bid for Bovril. Mr del Azar, it was reported, is a member of a consortium rumoured to include Peruvian interests. Later Mr del Azar is reported to have said: "No proposal has yet been formulated and I cannot yet say whether my proposals will be forthcoming."

By our Financial Staff

In spite of the vagueness of the consortium's apparent intentions, the stock market was sufficiently impressed by Mr del Azar's intervention to push the price of Bovril's shares up to 444p. Cavenham's long-awaited counter-bid, worth 422p a share, to the Rowntree Mackintosh offer was left behind.

Mr del Azar, reports said, represents a group of six companies with interests in cattle, banking, property, insurance and meat packing. They have apparently acquired a "fair percentage" of Bovril shares on the London market.

Mr del Azar would eventually have to get Bank of

England permission for any deal he offers Bovril shareholders. In the meantime the Takeover Panel will clearly want to keep a close eye on the situation and find out as much about Mr del Azar as it can.

If the £15 millions offer is not forthcoming a false market in Bovril shares will have been created. The panel will expect Mr del Azar to declare himself formally before the Rowntree Mackintosh bid closes on August 13.

While the Bovril share price fed on the rumours of the new bid, it emerged that Mr del Azar has had discussions with Rowntree about the possible hiring-off of Bovril's Argentine interests.

## DTI demands safeguards on Dover Plan

By STEWART FLEMING

Under pressure from the Department of Trade and Industry, International Life Insurance announced yesterday that it is taking steps to insulate itself from the boardroom troubles of its parent company, Investor's Overseas Services (IOS).

The ILI announcement said that "in accordance with the requirements indicated to it by the DTI it will maintain certain precautionary measures to insulate the company and its policyholders from the difficulties and discussions of its shareholders" (of IOS LTD).

The announcement is significant, not only in the context of ILI itself, but also in the context of British life insurance as a whole. For in making these demands on ILI the Department would appear to be exceeding its powers as they have generally been interpreted. That the DTI has decided to act can be seen as a clear indication of its concern about the security of life assurance companies, concern which is being expressed both in public and private by leading figures in the business.

The requirements which the DTI has apparently asked ILI to observe indicate some of those areas of UK life insurance legislation which the Department sees as inadequate. The great area of weakness in the legislation is undoubtedly the supervision of policyholders' assets. Here the DTI has, according to an ILI spokesman, asked the company to maintain in the hands of a "custodian bank" assets (documents of title and share certificates) equal to the firm's UK liabilities. The bank is, says ILI, a UK clearing bank. But it has refused to allow its name to be released—a decision which is perplexing and open to criticism.

—and reminiscent of all those unaffected first class banks which were once going to say IOS.

The DTI has also asked ILI not to make loans to the officer of the company or to associate companies and not to invest in these companies. It is an injunction which ILI maintains is not necessary since it has not been making loans or investments of this type.

International Life also claims yesterday that negotiations have been taking place for some months with "a major British Institution, for a form of trusteeship of assets of the life fund, and substantial progress has been made."

Although ILI at least appears to be taking positive action from the whims of the owner, and hence the ultimate managers of the company—IOS Ltd—the situation as it stands is still not satisfactory. It is not yet clear, for example, whether the steps the company has taken fully meet the DTI's requirements. Moreover the requirement that a bank should maintain assets equal to the liabilities of ILI presumes a valuation of these liabilities, a not uncontentious issue. And the fact that the custodian "clearing bank" is not prepared to have its name linked with ILI casts some doubts on the viability of the whole exercise.

It is also important what "form" the eventual "trusteeship" of assets takes and who the trustee is. At the extreme, trusteeship implies giving the trustees power to take decisions over the heads of the ILI management in London and the IOS Ltd management wherever and wherever they may be. It seems unlikely that the companies would submit to this imposition.

## John Brown survives UCS

By BRIAN WHITE

When the old John Brown shipyard of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders closes, it will leave behind probably the most successful recent industrial development in Clydeside. Although the Government has decided that the gates of the yard will soon close on 2,000 shipbuilding workers, they will remain open for the 1,500 workers of John Brown Engineering.

Six years ago, the plant was the marine engineering division of the yard, struggling to push its turnover up to £2 millions and squirming with embarrassment at the well-publicised difficulties with the engines it built for the QE2. Today, the management has orders worth £20 millions and is displaying its Queen's Award for Industry.

The company's success has nothing to do with shipbuilding. From the moment it was separated from the shipyard in 1965, it has turned its back on the industry with unqualified success.

Marine engineering had an

earlier warning of the present crisis than shipbuilding itself. As the shipbuilding boom of the early 1950s subsided, owners were in a strong position to dictate to suppliers what sort of engines should be used. Unable to maintain the volume necessary for economic production, John Brown's engineering division sagged.

So it was not surprising that when it was given its independence, it turned to new fields. "In 1965," says the managing director, Mr Graham Strachan, "we signed our agreement with General Electric of America. This gave us our first break-away of any significance from the marine market."

### Astonished

The agreement was to build General Electric's gas turbine engines, and even John Brown's management has been astonished by its success. In 1967 the company built four, in the following year it built eight, and in 1970 it built 15, and completed 27 in 1970.

With each of the turbines costing about £750,000, the turnover this year is expected to be £20 millions, a tenfold increase on the best that could be achieved in the old days of marine engineering. Ironically

the company is hoping to break back into the marine business with the turbines. General Electric has already had some success in this sphere, and Mr Strachan says: "The marine gas turbine looks extremely promising for certain types of ships."

In effect, a new company has been created in the 100-year-old works at Clydebank, with 90 per cent of its business in gas turbines and most of the remainder accounted for by industrial compressors.

The transition from marine engineering, however, has not been without its problems, the worst of which was the failure to realise how successful the business was going to be. This happy mistake has involved several changes in the factory layout to accommodate the increasing load.

At the moment there can be little spare capacity. The inherited labour force of 1,000 has been increased to 11,500, and while there are no immediate plans to increase it further, the trend is likely to be upwards in the long term. The management has also been increased from 15 to 50 with the infusion of new blood from outside.

Once the most hopeless part of a shipbuilding complex, John Brown Engineering now appears to be the only bit likely to survive.

## CITY COMMENT

REED INTERNATIONAL

### Optimism justified

MR DON RYDER, chairman of Reed International, justified his restrained optimism in prediction of a month ago, with the first quarter figures issued to shareholders at yesterday's annual meeting.

Trading profits have risen from £5.1 millions to £5.4 millions, after same again interest charges of £2.3 millions and depreciation of £3.3 millions. Associated companies have performed much better, however, and with the inclusion of their share of earnings from these associates for the first time, the comparative pre-tax profit figure is £6.3 millions, against £5.2 millions for the first three months of last year.

Certainly Mr Ryder was right to look for the growth to come from overseas rather than the UK. While sales at home in these three months slipped from £95.7 to £94.9 millions, overseas sales leaped from £27 millions to £31.4 millions.

Anyway, with a lower tax charge now in force, and with same again minorities, the increase at the net attributable was a straight £1 million at £3.1 millions. So earnings per share were running at 4.1p in the first three months this year, compared with only 3p in the comparative period a year ago. With the slightly more optimistic tone that the Chancellor's

Budget booster has provided and the wide spread of interests and products which the group boasts (and Mr Ryder stresses that "paper and board produced in the UK by Reed now contributes no more than 3 per cent of the corporate profits") there is no reason why this first quarter pace should not be kept up for the rest of the year. This implies a rise in earnings per share from an historic 11.1p to the 16 to 16.1p range.

This is a good deal better than the indications little more than a month ago, and small wonder that the shares bounded 16p to 23p yesterday, as the figures were interpreted.

Even now they stand on an indicated price earnings ratio in the region of 14.

RANK

### No simple answers

UNDAUNTED by its experience so far with diversification schemes the Rank Organisation is pressing forward with new plans to broaden its base by launching a £12-million agreed takeover bid for City Wall Properties.

Disappointed that the bidder was Rank and not some new glamour firm, and also with the share exchange terms, dealers marked City Wall shares down 36p to 187p. Surprised too that Rank had learned no lessons from its past expansion moves in fields outside Xerography, dealers marked Rank "A"

shares down sharply, also by 36p to 814p. This lowered the terms of the bid—four Rank "A" ordinary for every 19 City Wall ordinary—from an initial 177p to only 171p a share.

Rank made no special attempt to justify the move. It's simply diversification," said a spokesman. "We are interested in property development because of our own interests in property."

That put a different complexion on things. Did Rank propose to utilise City Wall's management experience on its own property sites? Well, no, not exactly, because "we already have strong management in our own property development division."

Some rationalisation benefits then from merging these two? Or perhaps City Wall owns some sites adjacent to Rank interests? Or have those keen fellows in Rank's own property division spotted some especially interesting plum in City Wall's £21-million property portfolio?

No, no and no again. It really is just a diversification attempt. The two sides will be kept well apart, and City Wall will continue to operate as hitherto with existing management and staff.

Still, takeover fever is sweeping the City and it is only natural that Rank has caught the disease. Rank might, in fact, argue that it is bowing out shareholders in a property firm on a price earnings ratio of a little over 33 with its own paper on a P/E of 36.9. But this would be to ignore the fact that Rank would still be giving away a share of future growth really belonging to its existing shareholders.

Such growth is still expected, from Xerography at least. No one can really expect growth on property investments (as distinct from speculative development) to ever notch up growth rates on a par with the Xerox growth. Moreover there is always the danger of sensitive shareholders opting for the alternative offer with large cash element.

VOSPER

### Results hit by strike

MANAGEMENTS of even the best ordered shipyards are in the front line for headaches. The latest example of this is provided by Vosper whose first half results were hit by the £220,000 cost of a strike.

Pre-tax profit for the six months to end April slumped to £116,000, but the board forecasts a recovery to more than £600,000 for a full year, which is better than last time, scaling down the £820,000 earned in the previous 16 months to an annual basis.

The decision to pay a 61 per cent interim on the capital enlarged by a two-for-five rights issue, which it is intended, should be followed by a final of 91 per cent was shrugged off

by the stock market where the shares dropped 7p to 641p. A lot of things have got to go right if the hopes of the board are to be fulfilled. There must be no interruptions to the work flow (a happy thought for a shipyard) both on the building of ships and repairs.

It must be hoped too that the ship repair work switched elsewhere during the dispute will really return to the yard. The management has a "large and healthy order book" including a Brazilian order for frigates and a high level of inquiries, but a group which does large-scale business with the developing countries obviously operates in a politically sensitive sector.

The main query about Vosper is that it is still basking in a tax holiday which should last for another 18 months. If potential earnings of 40 per cent are to be maintained, the group will need to step its profit up from £600,000 to £1 million when the tax holiday is over, which one might think, is rather a tall order.

FASHION &amp; GENERAL

### You have to be quick

THE BID FOR Westminster Trust has equally important implications for Fashion and General Investments, for by the time the bid effects find their way through to the next balance sheet, it should double book net asset backing per Fashion and General share.

The last balance sheet of Fashion and General showed investments at cost—including 3.57 per cent of the Westminster equity—some 382,870 shares. Additionally there was a £400,000 unquoted investment consisting of £400,000 7½ per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1978 of Westminster Trust, convertible any time before December 31, 1978, into ordinary shares at a price equivalent to 28.33p per Westminster share.

To take this latter holding first, with the bid worth 80p per share the convertible stock can now be valued at a figure around £730,000. This gives a surplus on this investment of £330,000 for shareholders.

Coming to the quoted investments, there was already a surplus on book value of £172,000 at the last year-end of March 31, 1971, with the Westminster shares valued at just under 49p per share. The further appreciation at 80p is worth £118,690 giving a grand surplus here for shareholders of £290,000.

In total, then, there should be available a surplus of £620,000 for shareholders, which should not raise any tax problems since the bid is a paper one.

This surplus is worth 41.39p per Fashion share, which added to the book figure of 43.49p brings total net assets up to a shade under 85p per share. Too bad that the shares leapt from 68p to just this level.

## TRIUMPH INVESTMENT TRUST

### Earnings per share 40% higher

'Looking at the Group now, I see it at the end of the year in a very much stronger position than it was in at the beginning'

The following are extracts from the Statement of the Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. G. T. Whyte, for the year ended 31st March, 1971.

#### PROFITS AND DIVIDEND INCREASED

The net pre-tax group profit has increased from £2,154,000 to £3,374,000 while net after tax earnings per share have risen from 38.3% (9.58p per share) to 53.8% (13.45p per share) an increase of 40%.

The Directors recommended a final dividend of 21% making a total of 33% for the year (26%). Despite the challenges of the past year we have succeeded in maintaining the overall growth of the Group. In particular, we have made two excellent acquisitions to our Group, the Resolute Insurance Companies and the Metal Scrap & By-Products group of companies.

#### TRIUMPH INSURANCE COMPANY

For the third year running this company has produced a really splendid growth in profits. It goes forward with the desired combination of soundness and progressive outlook.

#### RESOLUTE INSURANCE COMPANIES

This very important acquisition has a large network of agents throughout the U.S.A. The companies' net tangible asset position is very strong and will support a substantial increase in business.

#### METAL SCRAP & BY-PRODUCTS LTD.

The second major acquisition carried out during the year was that of Metal Scrap & By-Products Limited. The investment though something of a new departure is perfectly in accordance with our declared principle of acquiring only companies which harmonize with existing interests.

#### BANKING ACTIVITIES

Our banking activities, concentrated in G. T. Whyte & Company Limited and its subsidiaries, have now reached a stage at which the increasing level of deposits is leading to the employment of liquid resources in the money market.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary, Triumph Investment Trust Ltd., Planners Hall, Austin Friars, London, EC2N 2HR.

#### ENTRY INTO UNIT TRUST FIELD

I said last year that I believed we could expand much further in the field of financial services and I see no reason at this moment to alter my opinion. We have just made our first venture into the unit trust field by the acquisition of the management companies of the Oceanic Group of Unit Trusts.

#### STRENGTHENED POSITION FOR THE FUTURE

Looking at the Group now, I see it at the end of the year in a very much stronger position than it was in at the beginning. Its strength arises not merely from the very valuable and significant acquisitions made but also from underlying factors which are less easy to see. We know that areas which have not shown any improvement in profit during this last year have, in fact, now been consolidated and are poised for future growth.

#### THE CURRENT YEAR

I shall be very disappointed if at this time next year I am not reviewing yet one more year in which profits and earnings per share have satisfactorily increased.

#### SEVEN YEAR RECORD

(figures adjusted for capitalisation issues and changes in the basis of taxation)

Year ended 31st March	Group profits before taxation £'000s	Earnings per share p	Gross dividend paid per share p
1965	49	0.70	0.56
1966	168	1.66	1.13
1967	221	2.18	1.13
1968	344	3.09	2.00
1969	1,296	6.76	2.07
1970	2,154	9.58	6.50
1971	3,374	13.45	8.25

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT 1971

Once again record profits were achieved despite difficult trading conditions

Mr. H. Kreitzman Chairman

Sir John E. Cohen Life President

## TESCO

Gains in turnover since 1st March, 1971 are significantly greater than the corresponding period last year and I am hopeful that this is likely to continue.

In spite of intense competition in the Supermarket Field generally, we have been able to increase our margin on sales to 5.32% (1970 5.25%). The increased sales in our Home 'n' Wear Division during the past year have certainly influenced this position.

Whilst we are not acquiring any Supermarket sites of less than 20,000 sq. ft. we are now actively negotiating for at least 12 out of town hypermarkets.

We are currently involved in investigating the possible entry to Europe as a logical extension of our future expansion programme.

Year	Turnover before Tax	Net Profit	Net Profit after Tax	Dividends	Dividends per share	Earnings per share	Cash Flow
1967	110,000	9,000	8,500	1,901	0.37	1.74	3,500
1968	126,233	8,313	7,997	2,011	0.40	2.06	4,443
1969	101,405	10,907	10,521	2,229	0.45	2.37	5,714
1970	268,437	12,508	12,057	3,471	1.07	2.83	8,861
1971	299,388	12,888	12,408	3,588	1.42	3.25	9,508

Figures are for the year ended 31st March. Earnings are after tax and after the effect of the change in rate of Corporation Tax.

A full copy of the Annual Report and Accounts is obtainable from The Secretary at Tesco House, Delaware Road, Chesham, Waltham Cross, Bucks.

TESCO STORES (HOLDINGS) LIMITED



# Nixon threat to status of the 'Fed'

By Richard F. Janssen and Albert R. Hunt

WASHINGTON, July 29. — THE WHITE HOUSE has intensified its differences with the Federal Reserve Board, saying it would move to end the agency's independence. Analysts said such action could start a major international monetary crisis and strain President Nixon's relations with the United States Congress and with the financial community.

President Nixon's aims in what could become a confrontation of historic proportions, close observers suggest, are probably these:

—To persuade Federal Reserve chairman, Mr. Arthur F. Burns, to stop saying the Nixon Administration is not doing enough to limit wage and price increases.

—To embarrass Mr. Burns, either by diminishing his impact on public opinion or to force him to resign and make room for a more docile central bank head.

—To prepare the way for putting the blame on the Federal Reserve in case inflation and unemployment are political handicaps in 1972.

That the President might also want to support legislation for bringing the Federal Reserve under White House control—as a White House aide summoned a reporter on Monday night to suggest—is less apparent.

The more overt phase of the White House dispute with the Federal Reserve came when a presidential aide called in a reporter to tell him that Mr. Nixon "has under serious consideration legislative recommendations, in which many of his principal advisers concur, that specifically would bring the Federal Reserve into the executive branch."

The President is "furious," this aide said, that Mr. Burns repeatedly and publicly calls for a stronger "incomes policy," particularly a wage-price review board to seek voluntary restraint.

The "final straw," this official went on, was Mr. Burns's testimony on Friday before the joint economic committee, in which he stressed that there had not been any "substantial progress" against inflation. The President is tired of hearing from bankers and businessmen, the aide said, that "the great Arthur" is contradicting Mr. Nixon's assertions that the economy is recovering satisfactorily with considerable progress against inflation.

Asked about such stories, Mr. Ronald Ziegler, presidential press secretary, was a careful position between supporting and denying them, thereby keeping alive the potential threat to the Federal Reserve. The President "is not giving consideration at this time" to ending the Federal Reserve's independence directly or as one account has it, indirectly by doubling its size so he could name seven additional members, Mr. Ziegler said.

But he declined to rule out the possibility that some members of the White House staff might be talking about reorganising the board. Asked if Mr. Nixon retained his confidence in Mr. Burns, Mr. Ziegler said he had no "personal" knowledge of any change.

Mr. Ziegler passed up opportunities to disavow the more personal aspects of Nixon

Administration criticism of the Federal Reserve. The main reason for any economic shortcomings at present, the other aide had complained, is "the advice" (Mr. Burns) gave the President two years ago. The aide charged that the chairman was being "hypocritical" about inflation because he had been "trying to get his own salary raised" to \$62,500 from \$42,500.

Mr. Ziegler said there had been "some discussion" of raises for various agency heads, which budget officials separately said Mr. Nixon had rejected. Later, a Federal Reserve spokesman said that Mr. Burns "has not requested any salary increase, but otherwise had no comment on the statements of the various White House aides."

One immediate effect is fresh straining of relationships within the Administration. "We disassociate ourselves from any involvement" with efforts to curb the Federal Reserve, a spokesman for chairman Mr. Paul W. McCracken, of the President's Council of Economic Advisers said. A Treasury official expressed deep doubt

that the secretary, Mr. Connally, would take part in such a "clumsy" manoeuvre.

Budget director Mr. George P. Shultz might well support White House control of the Federal Reserve, however, other sources said. They cited his strong reliance on rapid money-supply growth as the main expansionary policy and his great disdain for "incomes policy," or wage-price machinery.

Such White House staff strategists as Mr. Charles W. Colson and Mr. Peter M. Flanagan are also logical supporters of efforts to put pressure on the Federal Reserve, other insiders suggested.

Continuation of uncertainty about the Federal Reserve's status potentially could damage the US economy itself, some outside analysts contend. Even talk about bringing the Federal Reserve under White House control "could really shatter confidence overseas in the soundness of the dollar," said Mr. Maurice Mann, a former Federal Reserve and Budget Office official and now executive vice-president of Western Pennyl-

vania National Bank, Pittsburgh.

Privately, such fears are voiced by some Nixon Administration men, too. It is "shocking," one economist says, for the White House to surface its hostility to the Federal Reserve on the same day the Government is disclosing such disquieting developments as a big budget deficit, a big trade deficit and a downturn in "leading" indicators of future output.

The major danger in making the monetary policy managers responsible to the White House, defenders of the Federal Reserve's independence say, is that over the long term, the President will be more likely to press for overly expansionary policies, resulting in temporarily favourable employment gains but in permanently worsened inflation.

Monetary policy should be "insulated from political pressures," said an official of the American Bankers Association, who expects the ASA to remain "very firm and steadfast" in defence of the Federal Reserve's present status.

The basic case for White House control of the Federal Reserve, Nixon Administration men say, is that it is not fair for voters to judge any President on the economy's performance when one of the two key economic policy levers is kept out of his reach.

This sentiment has been quietly voiced by Nixon aides, partly because they tend to place primary emphasis on monetary policy in contrast with Democratic predecessors who ranked fiscal, or tax-and-spending policy, as the most important tool.

However, many economists have argued, any President should want to preserve at least the image of an independent central bank so it can apply necessary but unpleasant anti-inflationary remedies, such as tight credit and high interest rates, without the President being blamed.

The Federal Reserve's arch critic, chairman Mr. Wright Patman of the House of Representatives banking committee, said he would favour giving the Administration a hearing "if it is serious about efforts to reform the Federal Reserve." Mr. Patman noted his own position that the reserve should be accountable to the Congress, the executive branch and, more importantly, to the people, but stressed that he held these views long before the appointment of Mr. Burns in early 1970.

He added that Mr. Burns was "doing a good job within an impossible agency structure."

Over the years, Mr. Patman has complained that the 14-year term of board members unduly insulates them from the popular will and that the heads of the 12 district Federal Reserve banks, who are not Presidential appointees, inject too much of a private banker influence into monetary policy. Federal Reserve officials themselves have expressed some sympathy for the idea of shortening terms and reducing the number of board seats to five, but have not pressed the point.—AP-Dow Jones

## HOUSE OF FRASER LIMITED

SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR 5 YEARS (£'000)

Year ended January	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Sales	99,502	101,173	109,284	117,893	140,183
Profit before Taxation	5,373	5,974	6,187	5,613	7,290
Taxation—On Profit	2,009	2,401	2,592	2,244	2,567
—On Dividends	1,165	1,165	1,219	1,268	1,429
	3,174	3,566	3,811	3,512	3,996
Net Profit available to Members	1,842	2,063	2,356	2,092	3,245
Dividends paid to Members (net)	1,680	1,660	1,736	1,807	2,167
Profit retained	303	479	812	285	1,324
Depreciation	625	614	620	775	922
	928	1,093	1,432	1,063	2,246

The Chairman, Sir Hugh Fraser, Bt., in his Statement with the Accounts for the year to 30th January, 1971, comments:

Turnover, Trading Profit and Net Profit attributable to Members all reached record figures.

Extensive capital expenditure has been incurred in extending and improving existing stores and those recently acquired. This has to a large extent been financed by the disposal of properties considered surplus to the Group's requirements.

A bonus issue has been recommended of 1 new Ordinary Share for every 10 held.

It is proposed to increase the authorised capital of the Company from £12,372,708 (of which £11,655,872 has been issued) to £20,000,000.

Thanks are due to all members of the staff for the enthusiasm and effort which they have displayed in making possible the results now reported.

## MAYBROOK PROPERTIES LIMITED

Report and Accounts 1971

In his annual statement circulated to shareholders, the Chairman, Mr. L. E. Manoussos, reported:

- \* Annual Revenue increased to £479,555 compared to £399,133.
- \* Net Profit after Tax and minority interests increased to £104,999 compared to £91,310.
- \* Dividend raised from 7% to 8%.
- \* Book value of portfolio now £5,968,755.
- \* Cost of projects in hand about £4,750,000 and increasing profits anticipated.

The Maybrook Group of Companies  
199 Piccadilly London W1.

## CONCRETE LIMITED

Another satisfactory year

Extract from the circulated statement of Sir Kenneth Wood (Chairman and Joint Managing Director) to be presented at the Annual General Meeting to be held at Hounslow on the 20th August, 1971.

Year to 31st March	1971	1970
	£000	£000
Completed Structural Work by Group	17,360	18,333
Group Profit before Tax	1,018	1,229
Ordinary Dividends (Gross)	365	342
Profit Retained	277	307
Depreciation	885	848

## DIVIDEND

Our Directors have recommended an increased final dividend of 2½p per share making 4p for the year compared with 3½p for the previous year. This continues the policy since the shares were first quoted in 1957 of increasing the shareholders' return each year. This is particularly important when the rising cost of living has affected the company's shareholders equally with its employees.

## PROSPECTS

Our order book for frame buildings including car parks and hotels is very healthy and turnover during this year that field will exceed comfortably that of system housing. Its increase together with that of flooring will replace the continued fall in the turnover in housing which this year will comprise little over 25 per cent. of our work load. Any large orders which we expected to receive in 1970 are delayed for financial reasons until April or May so that this year has had a quiet start and although activity will increase as the year progresses it seems likely that turnover will not expand during the current year. However, recent Government actions, especially the new form of slum clearance subsidy, must eventually be very useful to our advantage and it seems possible that the special expenditure in development areas and other refinancing operations may have an effect on our turnover late in this year. We are in a period of fundamental change in Government policy, as well as in our own products, so that any prediction of profits is particularly difficult and under these circumstances I can only say that this year's profits will be adequate but not exciting.

Forward indications are more promising than they have been for some time and we believe that turnover will start to increase again in the reasonably near future. During this year we have improved our products and our operating efficiency. We have fine manufacturing facilities and have written down and competition is greatly reduced. We, therefore, are optimistic for the future.

Copies of the Statement of Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Concrete Limited, Green Lane, Hounslow, Middlesex.

## TATE OF LEEDS LTD

Salient points from the circulated statement of the retiring Chairman, Mr. Thomas Tate.

- \* I am pleased to report a substantial improvement with the year's profits being £53,649 before taxation (1969: £12,481 loss). A dividend of 7% is recommended.
- \* The progress made in the sale of cars has been most encouraging. Other car activities including those at Tate of Wetherby Ltd. have contributed well to the company's profit. During the year, the company has gained a Ford Rallye Sport Franchise which has begun well.
- \* Tate Trucks Ltd. again had a record year and the results of Tate (I.C.B.) Ltd. have been most satisfactory.
- \* The current year began with two excellent months. However due to the strike at Ford Motor Company Ltd. new vehicles became unobtainable and the lack of spare parts restricted our parts and service business. There is a continuing strong demand for Ford products but unless Ford Motor Company Ltd. can produce in considerable volume for the rest of the year, the effect of the strike will be reflected in the car and truck results. Tate (I.C.B.) Ltd. continue to produce a very satisfactory return.

## MARKET REPORT

### US drop takes its toll

The continued steep decline on Wall Street in the face of growing labour unrest and another massive US trade deficit finally took its toll yesterday. Share prices retreated throughout the day on small, but persistent, selling so that, at the finish, losses were in the vast majority around all the industrial sections.

Shortly before the close the FT Index had suffered its biggest one-day fall for more than six weeks. It finally closed 6.5 lower at 404.2. In spite of the gloom trading statements prompted a handful of bright spots, and there was renewed activity on the bid front. Bovril provided the day's outstanding feature following a revised Cavenham Foods offer and on expectations that Beechams may yet enter the fray.

In addition, an Argentine consortium was reported to be preparing a cash bid for the company. Bovril closed at 430p, a leap of 30p.

Truman Hambury Buxton came back to life after the recent lull, jumping 12p to 430p on the conviction (later proved correct) that Watney Mann were about to step up their offer. In sharp contrast to other bid situations, City Wall Properties slumped 26p to 167½p an acute disappointment with the agreed terms of an offer from Rank Organisation.

Other good features usually reflected company news items. Notable among these were Reed International, which soared 10p to 22½p in response to the 21 per cent advance in first-quarter profits. It was falls all the way around the rest of the industrial sections, with the leaders losing as much as 7p a time. Stocks under American influence were particularly hard hit.

## Wall Street

The New York stock market closed sharply lower yesterday as declines led advances by a six-to-one margin. The Dow Jones Industrial Index dropped 10.59 points to 861.42, bringing its decline since the start of the week to more than 27 points.

Analysts cited the generally negative news background and the market's technical condition as the main reasons for the continuing decline.

The strike at four US railways and an announcement by the Ford Motor Company that it was closing some of its plants next week because of the strike affected the overall picture. Investors also had to take a threatened steel strike into consideration.

## £8 M bid for Westminster

Land Securities Investment is bidding £8.6 million for Westminster Trust Holding, a property investment, development and construction firm with a £14 million portfolio.

Terms are £80 nominal of convertible unsecured loan stock 1985 of Land Securities for every 100 ordinary shares in Westminster. The loan stock will carry interest of only 3 per cent until March 31, 1977, and then at the rate of 6½ per cent when it will rank pari passu with the existing convertible stock.

This bid values each Westminster share at around 80p a share against a market level of 57p. Holders of the equivalent of 51 per cent of the equity have already undertaken, or indicated their willingness, to accept the bid, which has been agreed by the boards and their advisers.

## Swiss observer for IOS bank

The Swiss Banking Commission has appointed an observer to the IOS Ltd-controlled Overseas Development Bank (ODB) following unsuccessful efforts by three Swiss directors to remove Mr Robert Vesco and two of his colleagues from the board, an IOS spokesman said.

The observer's function, the IOS spokesman indicated, would be to determine whether any of the legal actions taken by the two sides warrants intervention by the Banking Commission. The commission supervises and regulates the nation's banking industry.

Swiss directors, led by Mr Jacques Wittmer, bank secretary, held an extraordinary shareholders' meeting on Tuesday to act on a one-item agenda: removal of Mr Vesco, chairman of IOS and International Controls Corporation, New Jersey, Mr Milton Meisner and Mr Ulrich Strickler, both associates of Mr Vesco. However, there was an insufficient number of shares represented at the meeting for a quorum.

IOS insiders said the tactic was designed to embarrass Mr Vesco, who is facing legal challenges in the United States and Canada. As an IOS subsidiary, IOS Financial Holdings, owns the controlling shares of the bank, there is not much likelihood of Mr Vesco and his colleagues being removed, insiders note.

Mr Vesco has been temporarily enjoined from acting as an IOS officer because of alleged stock voting irregularities.

A Federal court in New Jersey ruled on Wednesday that Mr Vesco and International Controls had to comply with subpoenas by the US Securities and Exchange Commission

## BAS is back in the black

British Air Services, the BEA subsidiary which comprises the domestic airlines Northeast and Cambrian, last year achieved a modest profit of £190,000. This compares with a loss of nearly £4 millions in the preceding 18 months. But the group's chairman, Mr C. A. Herring, warned yesterday that it would still need the 10 per cent fare rise for which it had applied to meet rapidly escalating costs.

Commenting on the Government's decision that Stansted and Luton airports should be run down in the 1980s while restricting traffic growth at Gatwick Airport, Mr Herring said that this would make life more difficult.

## The pound

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
N. York	2.41 1/2-2.41 3/4	2.41 1/2-2.41 3/4
London	2.41 1/2-2.41 3/4	2.41 1/2-2.41 3/4
Frankfurt	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Paris	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Geneva	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Basle	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Brussels	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Amsterdam	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Stockholm	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Copenhagen	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Helsinki	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Oslo	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Warsaw	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Bombay	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Calcutta	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Rangoon	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Singapore	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Colombo	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Madras	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Batavia	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Sourabaya	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Manila	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Cebu	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Yokohama	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Tokyo	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Osaka	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Kobe	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Nagasaki	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Fukuoka	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Sapporo	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Hiroshima	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Kyoto	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Beijing	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Tientsin	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Shanghai	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Hong Kong	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Guangzhou	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Shenzhen	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Qingdao	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Jiaxing	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Ningbo	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Hangzhou	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Shaoxing	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Wenzhou	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Jiaxing	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Ningbo	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Hangzhou	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Shaoxing	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Wenzhou	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Jiaxing	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Ningbo	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Hangzhou	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Shaoxing	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Wenzhou	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Jiaxing	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Ningbo	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Hangzhou	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Shaoxing	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Wenzhou	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Jiaxing	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Ningbo	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
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Shaoxing	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
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Jiaxing	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
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Ningbo	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Hangzhou	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Shaoxing	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Wenzhou	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4
Jiaxing	12.12 1/2-12.13 1/4	12.12 1/2-12.13







# J. B. Eastwood passes final as fowl pest bites

Poor results were expected from J. B. Eastwood, the poultry group, and the dividend is being slashed. No final is being paid and the total is restricted to the 10 per cent interim, against 90 per cent last time. Profit before tax has slumped from £2,833,000 to £1,086,000 and after tax from £1,549,000 to £644,000.

The setback was mainly due to the effect of fowl pest and to some extent the increase in the price of feedstuffs. Without a comparable rise in the prices of eggs and chickens, in the last three months of the year the company made a loss, but has traded at a profit since the early part of April.

During the current year the high cost of feedstuffs has been offset by higher selling prices, but the effect of fowl pest continues to be serious, particularly in the broiler production division of the company.

Given the improvements hoped for by the board, however, the second half of 1971-2 should see a recovery.

**Improved offer for trusts**  
First National Developments has made improved offers for northern and London Investment Trust, Second Northern and London Investment Trust, and Acre Investment Trust.

The terms are £7.70 cash for each ordinary share in northern, £8.45 cash for each ordinary share in Second Northern, and £5.70 cash for each ordinary share in Acre.

**Calliford raises layout five points**  
The dividend of Calliford states is being stepped up by five points, a final of 30 per cent making 40 per cent for 1970-1.

A jump from £200,000 to £420,000 in the pre-tax profit results from an increase from £1,722,000 to £3,375,000 in the turnover, but the latest figure shows £18,800 arising from the sale of all the shares acquired.

**Comben and Wakeling**  
At May 31, the premises owned by the group and the properties held for investment are valued at £1,281,000, being an increase over book value of £1,010,000.

**profits recovery for Caister**  
The Caister Group, whose interests take in holiday camps, caravan sites and garages, managed a sharp profits recovery in 70-1, but with a final of 15 per cent, the total dividend remains at 25 per cent. Although turnover slipped from £4,371,326 to £4,891,294, pre-tax profit shot up from £264,745 to £488,489.

Bookings at the company's camps and on hotels are good and the division is said to be in better shape to make profits. In fact the board is confident of being able to report an increase in profits for the current year. The freehold property has been revalued and a resulting net surplus of £9,357 credited to reserves.

**lackman and onrad gains**  
Blackman and Conrad, the twin manufacturers, is stepping interim dividend up by two pence to 14 per cent. Pre-tax profit increased from £124,732 to £151,000 in the six months to March 31 and the group's affairs are still moving in the right direction.

Excluding any contribution from Fawcett Bros. and Allison Stiles, which have been

## Company news briefs

**points from reports**  
Tesco Stores (Holdings): Chairman, Mr. H. Kreitman, says that turnover in March 1971 is significantly greater than the corresponding period last year and is hopeful that this will continue. The group is currently negotiating the possibility of entry to Europe as a logical extension of its future expansion programme.

**William Press and Son:** Chairman, Mr. J. H. Watson, says that the group will continue to widen its scope both in existing and new fields of opportunity.

**Montague Trust:** Chairman, Mr. D. O'Brien Newman, says the trust has been built up to a diversified and continuously expanding range of banking, insurance and other financial services over an increasing area of the world, and he is confident that it is well placed to meet the challenge of the year ahead.

**Maybrook Properties:** Chairman, Mr. L. E. Manoussos, says at cost of projects in hand is set at £4,750,000, and increasing offers are anticipated.

**Triumph Investment Trust:** Chairman, Mr. G. T. Whyte, says that he will be very disappointed if profits and earnings per share do not satisfactorily increase during the current year.

**Tate of Leeds:** Chairman, Mr. Thomas Tate, says current year began with two excellent months at then new vehicles became available because of the Ford crisis. Unless Ford can produce a considerable volume for the rest of the year, the effect of the time will be reflected in the car and truck results.

**Weststock Group:** Chairman, Mr. J. H. Watson, says that the board anticipates a trading loss for the year. There has been very little investment in the glasshouse, but the board is seeing reasonably good prospects for the building systems directors on the main board.

## CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1.

Telephone 01-837 7011

Situations advertising £0.50 per line, Semi-Display £8.50 per single column inch. Displayed (inside a box and using bold type, block, etc.) Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property £7.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths £0.50 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion required. There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

## General Manager

The task of the man who takes this job is to get a fine engineering enterprise moving again. He will have entire responsibility for developing all aspects of marketing, production, and control, to create a profitable, self-contained business unit. Success in this role should lead to top management openings in Wm. Brandt's industrial group.

He will find an established product with a good name, sound financial and managerial backing, and a new works in the right place (an attractive bit of North-West England). The task is to get profitable growth going in the right parts of the market for the company's engineering products. (Plastics moulding machines form the base for the range.)

A record of running at least part of a business making a profit in the open market, preferably for industrial machinery, is essential. So is an engineering qualification. Probably early 30's - a man now earning around £4,000 p.a.

**THE FACULTIES PARTNERSHIP**  
M. J. Graham-Jones  
26 Grosvenor Gardens  
London SW1



CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

## SENIOR PLANNING OFFICERS

(£2,106-£2,556 p.a.)

These posts are in the Policy and Research Division. Vacancies for an Economist Planner and a Sociological Planner exist in the Socio-Economic Group. This group will work in conjunction with a sub-regional planning team on the development of analytical, data banking and monitoring techniques; social research; preparation (in collaboration with other departments) of standards for the future planning of housing, social facilities, education and leisure; formulation of policies for employment and shopping. The third vacancy is in the Traffic and Transportation Group for work on the City's overall transportation policy. General local government conditions apply and assistance is given towards household removal expenses, etc., in appropriate cases. Further details and application forms, returnable by 16th August, 1971, from the City Planning Officer, Wilburforce House, 25 The Strand, Liverpool, L2 7QA Stanley Holmes, Chief Executive & Town Clerk.

## THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND RANGER-NATURALIST TRAINING

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons who wish to join a one year training course for Ranger/Naturalists. The course which commences in OCTOBER, 1971, will be open to either graduates in natural history subjects or those who have working or professional experience on estates, farms or reserves. Naturalist candidates with a country background are considered particularly suitable. Grants will be paid during training. Application forms and further details are available only by writing to: The Secretary, The National Trust for Scotland, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DU. Envelopes should be clearly marked R/NAT. Closing date for Applications—9th August 1971.

## YORK CITIZENS' THEATRE TRUST LIMITED

THEATRE ROYAL, YORK & OPERA HOUSE, SCARBOROUGH

## ARTISTIC DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the above post. The York Theatre is open all the year and the post also includes the direction of the Scarborough Opera House which is a seasonal theatre. The post provides opportunities for a wide variety of activities both within the Trust's own theatres and in the community. The post is a full-time position in each year. The commencing salary will be between £2,000 and £2,500 per annum. Details of the post and further particulars may be obtained from the Chairman, The York Citizens' Theatre Trust Limited, 66 Middlethorpe Drive, York, YO2 2NA to whom applications should be made before the 21st August 1971.

## DIRECTOR OF MUSEUMS

P.O.1(d) £2,850 to £3,258

The person appointed will be head of the Museums Department which comprises the Castle Museum and Art Gallery, Natural History Museum, Industrial Museum and the Victoria Street Art Gallery.

Applicants should be holders of the Diploma of the Museums Association (or equivalent qualification) with about ten years' post qualification experience.

Further details from: The Town Clerk and Chief Executive Officer, Guildhall, Nottingham NG1 4BT. Closing date for applications 23rd August, 1971. Please quote Reference DM/C.

## CITY OF NOTTINGHAM

## CARPET DESIGNER

required, preferably with Gripper Axminster experience, with a view to appointment as

## DEPUTY CHIEF DESIGNER

Attractive salary and pension provisions. Removal expenses paid. Apply in confidence to: Managing Director, TRAFFORD CARPETS LIMITED, Trafford Park, Manchester M17 1PX.

## HALIFAX EDUCATION COMMITTEE

## Administrative Assistant-AP2

£1,272-£1,515

The post covers a wide variety of work including responsible duties concerning sites and buildings, preparation of reports on adaptations to schools and liaison with Borough Architect's Department on adaptations and repairs and maintenance of buildings. The Administrative Assistant would work directly to the Senior Assistant Education Officer who has special responsibility for development work. Relevant experience or training in the above field is essential. Housing accommodation may be made available if required and 50% removal expenses up to a maximum payment of £50 will be paid. Further details can be obtained from the Senior Assistant Education Officer, Tel. Halifax 65344. Applications forms obtainable from the Deputy Chief Education Officer, Education Office, West House, Halifax, returnable by 13th August, 1971.

## Halifax

## PLATT

PLATT INTERNATIONAL LTD

## TEXTILE CHEMIST/TECHNOLOGIST

is required with H.N.C. or equivalent to run a small, well-equipped laboratory acting in support of Fibre Process Development Work.

Applicants should be familiar with general chemical and analytical techniques, and experienced in synthetic fibre processing and photomicroscopy would be an advantage.

Apply in writing to: The Works Manager, PLATT INTERNATIONAL LTD., Research Centre, Holcombe Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. AL9 4NG. Tel.: Rosendale (07062) 4933.

## PLATT

PIONEERS TEXTILE PROGRESS

## Senior Stock Controller for Mail Order

Due to the continued expansion of the Mail Order Division a senior appointment is to be made to strengthen our centralised stock control unit.

Applicants should have a sound knowledge of centralised and computerised stock control systems and should be fully versed in the use of stock control and computer techniques in relation to fast selling consumer durables.

For the man, who is a self starter of proven ability in his field and of sufficient calibre to maintain his skills in a challenging situation, an attractive salary will be negotiated and will be conducive in encouraging him to join this small but dynamic enterprise. This will be in accord with the degree of importance attached to this responsible position and will be commensurate with experience and qualifications.

Please write, in first instance, giving full details of qualifications and career history to date to:

Mr. R. C. Curry, Merchandise Manager, J. C. GRAYES (1967) LTD., Sir John Holden Mill, Blackburn Road, Bolton, Lancs.

## ASSISTANT MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

Textile Engineering Manchester Area

To join the small, highly flexible financial team of a British company with associated companies overseas. Essentially this is an opportunity to gain experience of all aspects of management accounting, together with the probability of significant involvement in overseas work. Previous industrial experience necessary, preferably in capital equipment. Knowledge of export contracts useful. Professional qualifications (Accounting or Secretarial) vital. Linguistic ability - an asset. Promotion prospects in U.K. or abroad. Preferred age mid 20's. Initial salary up to £2,100. Reference: 30642/G (P. T. Humphrey)

All letters will be treated in strictest confidence and should be addressed to the consultant giving the reference number.

## AIC Executive Selection Division

1 PRINCESS STREET - MANCHESTER 2

## CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

A Public Company, employing over 2,000 operatives in various footwear manufacturing units requires, due to expansion, a young Chartered Accountant at its Burnley Office.

The successful candidate will, initially, be required to assist the existing team in the development of Financial and Management Accounting procedures, and subsequently to assume responsibility for these functions for certain units within the Group. The position offers excellent prospects, and generous pension rights. Salary will be by negotiation, and according to experience.

Applications in writing, giving details of age, education, and previous experience, should be addressed to:

Mr. M. Walsley, F.C.A., LAMBERT HOWARTH GROUP LIMITED, Healey Royd, Burnley.

## COMPANY ACCOUNTANT/SECRETARY

MARLAND SCOWORTH LIMITED is the parent company of a group of steel fabricators, contractors and suppliers of steelwork. The successful applicant will be responsible for the preparation of monthly internal accounts, and annual accounts for audit of the operating company, and consolidated accounts for the group. Applicants should have had some years' experience in a senior accounting position, and preferably be aged 28/40. Only in possession of A. LEE, MARLAND SCOWORTH LIMITED, BROWLEY CROSS, WILTON W2 9PP.

## CONTINUING EXPANSION MEANS THAT SELL'S PUBLICATIONS require an experienced REPRESENTATIVE

(Age 23-30 approx.) to develop existing clients and promote new business in the LANCASHIRE AREA. Good basic salary and commission provide an initial income of at least £1,400. Company car provided, plus expenses. Fringe benefits, bonus schemes, pension, etc. For application forms write to: The Sales Director, SELL'S PUBLICATIONS LTD., 39 East Street, Epsom, Surrey. Local interviews arranged.

## SALES MANAGER

required by a public company engaged in several service industries. Suitable candidates must have proven sales ability and experience in a similar position. Salary and benefits commensurate with experience. Company car provided, write stating full details and references to: 21 John Street, London W.C.1.

## THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

Applications are invited for two posts: 1. REGIONAL DIRECTOR in the North-West based on Manchester. 2. REGIONAL DIRECTOR in the Midlands based on Stafford on Avon.

These posts call for exceptional administrative ability and a flair for organising and supervising voluntary workers raising funds for the Seamen's Society. Salary £2,400 per annum, 4 weeks holiday. Men aged 45-55 should apply. Quoting three references (including one from a seaman) and a recent photograph, send application to: The General Secretary, St. Michael's Paternoster, Royal, London, EC4R 3NL.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

## Birkenhead Education Committee

CALLISTON YOUTH CLUB (Gateshead) Commencing September, 1971. FULL-TIME CLUB LEADER. Applications are invited from qualified men or women for the post of Club Leader. The successful candidate will be responsible for the supervision and control of the Club, which has a flourishing membership of about 100 members. The Club is situated in a central area of the town and provides a wide range of facilities for its members. The successful candidate should have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to the Education Officer, Birkenhead Education Committee, 11-13 Corporation Road, Birkenhead, Merseyside, L4 3BB. Closing date for applications: 10th August 1971.

## Blackburn Education Committee

PLECKGATE SCHOOL, BLACKBURN. Applications are invited from qualified men or women for the post of Head of the School. The successful candidate will be responsible for the supervision and control of the School, which has a flourishing membership of about 100 members. The School is situated in a central area of the town and provides a wide range of facilities for its members. The successful candidate should have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to the Education Officer, Blackburn Education Committee, 11-13 Corporation Road, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 1TW. Closing date for applications: 10th August 1971.

## Chester College

Applications are invited from qualified men or women for the post of Lecturer in Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the supervision and control of the Department of Mathematics, which has a flourishing membership of about 100 members. The Department is situated in a central area of the town and provides a wide range of facilities for its members. The successful candidate should have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to the Education Officer, Chester College, 11-13 Corporation Road, Chester, Cheshire, CH1 1TW. Closing date for applications: 10th August 1971.

## County Borough of Bolton

BOLTON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Applications are invited from qualified men or women for the post of Lecturer in Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the supervision and control of the Department of Mathematics, which has a flourishing membership of about 100 members. The Department is situated in a central area of the town and provides a wide range of facilities for its members. The successful candidate should have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Applications should be sent to the Education Officer, Bolton Institute of Technology, 11-13 Corporation Road, Bolton, Lancashire, BL1 1TW. Closing date for applications: 10th August 1971.

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# Apollo goes into its lunar orbit

## Future of Oz and Ink at risk

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

Apollo-15 is in moon orbit. Shortly after 9 p.m. last night, as close to schedule as makes no difference after a journey of 240,000 miles, the spacecraft's once-suspect service module engine fired successfully on the far side of the moon.

With its velocity reduced by about 2,000 mph the spacecraft, out of radio contact with mission control during the manoeuvre, reappeared round the limb of the moon precisely in the planned elliptical orbit.

Scientific observations of the moon from the complicated scientific instrument module (SIM) — packed into one of the equipment bays of the service module — began almost immediately. The hatch cover from the SIM had been released during the approach to the moon, and, with the exception of the moon landing and ascent phases of the flight, observations from lunar orbit will be continuous. The stored information, in film cassettes, will be recovered during a spacewalk by Alfred Worden on the flight back to earth.

That is still a week away. In the early hours of this morning a further firing of the main engine was to put the spacecraft into the very low elliptical orbit from which the landing will be made. At its closest approach Apollo will swoop down to within nine miles of the surface and at 8.48 p.m. the surface and the lunar landing craft with David Scott and James Irwin on board will detach from its mothercraft and begin the hazardous descent to the moon.

There was one moment of excitement yesterday when Scott reported a major water leak in the piping of the command module. But mission control knew precisely which spanner, which special tool was to be used. That came the message from space and Apollo, if damp, a few on undamaged.

By our own Reporter

The futures of "Oz" and "Ink" have been put in jeopardy by Wednesday's verdicts of Richard Neville, Felix Dennis and Jim Anderson in the obscenity trial at the Central Criminal Court.

The guilty verdict and the judge's decision to remand the three in custody for medical reports before passing sentence put both publications in a untenable publishing position.

The publishing firm said.

Neville, Dennis, and Anderson are the editors, directors and shareholders of Oz Publications Ltd. which publishes "Oz". All the editors' strength of the magazine is thus being imprisoned. The girls are the only survivors of the staff.

Halved

Neville and Dennis are half of the four directors of "Ink" and "Ink's" strength is halved.

[An application for bail for the three men is to be made to the High Court today. Bail was sought pending hearing their application for leave to appeal against the verdicts.]

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## Britain opts out of space race

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Britain will no longer compete in the space race. In a written Commons reply yesterday, the Minister for Aerospace, Mr Corfield, announced that the Black Arrow programme has ended and will not be renewed.

This decision did not come as a surprise to most people concerned, because of the present economic climate, but it does mean that in future Britain will have to rely on others to put any space hardware into orbit.

After six years and £11.5 million, there is now only one further launching out of 12 originally planned. This final launch will take place later this year when an attempt will be made to put the X3 satellite in orbit from Woomera, Australia.

The last Black Arrow launching, also at Woomera, failed in September in our first bid to put a satellite up. Satellite X4, all that now remains of the space programme, will not be launched by the United States in 1974, on a vehicle to be bought from NASA.

The Black Arrow programme, run on a shoestring compared with other space efforts, was dogged with trouble. It was costing about £3 million a year from the £28 million annual space technology budget.

The dropping of Black Arrow will mean immediate redundancy for 40 engineers. A total of 300 jobs will be lost by the spring. The engineers work for the British Hovercraft Corporation on the Isle of Wight. The other firm mainly affected will be Westland, of Yeovil, Somerset, but not all the redundant men will be qualified engineers.

## Egg poison kills pup

A PUPPY DIED within 12 minutes of being given two pheasants' eggs which his owner had found too rich, magistrates at Droxford, Hampshire, were told yesterday. Scientists found the eggs contained the insecticide Phosphidon. One had enough to kill a human being.

Eric Howlett, aged 60, gamekeeper of Grenville, Droxford, admitted placing a poisonous substance calculated to cause bodily injury to a wild bird. He was fined £15.

His defence said he had no idea he was breaking the law. He put the eggs down to protect breeding pheasants from vermin. "The gamekeeper

has now resolved never to lay out poisoned eggs again." The chairman, Mr Thomas Steele, told Howlett: "We would like the attention of your employer drawn to the serious accident that might have happened."

## Girl stabbed

The police launched a big hunt after a girl, aged six, was found badly injured in a copse beside Oxhey Park, Watford. It is believed she had been stabbed several times.

The girl, whose name was not released, was being treated in the intensive care unit at the Peace Memorial Hospital, Watford.

By our own Reporter

The futures of "Oz" and "Ink" have been put in jeopardy by Wednesday's verdicts of Richard Neville, Felix Dennis and Jim Anderson in the obscenity trial at the Central Criminal Court.

The guilty verdict and the judge's decision to remand the three in custody for medical reports before passing sentence put both publications in a untenable publishing position.

The publishing firm said.

Neville, Dennis, and Anderson are the editors, directors and shareholders of Oz Publications Ltd. which publishes "Oz". All the editors' strength of the magazine is thus being imprisoned. The girls are the only survivors of the staff.

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Free flight backer

Mr Ian Tollemache, aged 57, said last night that he was a "mystery backer" behind a free charter flight affair.

Mr Tollemache, founder-chairman of the cut-price Seven Seas Felling, said.

He said he organised a rescue operation which enabled 250 tourists to leave on the from Stansted Airport, Essex, on Wednesday.

The flight was banned by the Department of Trade and Industry because some passengers were not bona fide members of travel clubs. Officials later lifted the ban after someone impersonating Miss Lavinia Woodhouse had guaranteed the flight as private hire operation.

Right spirit

The Wine and Spirit Association is backing the Confederation of British Industry's application for a 5 per cent limit on price increases.

## Private gamble relief

Thousands of privately-owned clubs can now apply to operate "one-arm bandits". The Court of Appeal yesterday overruled a decision at Queen's Bench Divisional Court that, under the 1964 Gaming Act, such machines are unlawful in proprietary clubs.

Lord Justice Phillimore said yesterday: "The practical result of the Divisional Court decision seems to me so unfair and unreasonable that I find it impossible to believe Parliament so intended."

He said that on the earlier ruling, no proprietary club, however harmless or respectable — could be registered unless it applied for a full gaming licence, which included roulette, baccarat, and chemin-defer. Such licences were granted only in specific areas, such as London and the larger towns.

The court was deciding an appeal by the owners of the Kolbe Club, Brighton, whose application to be registered to operate two machines had been rejected by the recorder at Brighton. The Divisional Court dismissed the club's appeal on the merits of this particular case.

The court ordered the respondents, Brighton police, to pay all the costs of the Divisional Court hearing and five-sixths of the costs in the Appeal Court. Both sides were refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Dispute over arcade, page 5

## Smoking hazards up at 45

By our own Reporter

A man who smokes 20 cigarettes a day will have reached by the age of 45 the "safety threshold" beyond which the risk of lung cancer will be significantly increased, according to Dr Robert Kemp, a physician at Walton Hospital, Liverpool.

Writing in the medical journal, "The Practitioner", Dr Kemp reproduces figures calculated by Dr A. Kingland, a pathologist working in a town in Czechoslovakia where an autopsy is carried out after every death. The calculations were based on smoking histories obtained before death or reconstructed afterwards.

"It is a total of half a million or more cigarettes that have been smoked, a third of such smokers died of lung cancer," Dr Kemp writes. "If between 200,000 and 500,000, then the rate was 20 per cent; below 200,000 it was still 14 per cent, compared with a non-smoking rate of 1.3 per cent."

Comparable patterns were found for the usual group of coronary disease, atherosclerosis, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, ulcers, and cancers of the larynx, mouth, and bladder.

"Dr Kingland concluded that the figure of 300,000 cigarettes in a lifetime was the threshold beyond which the dangers significantly increased. On the basis of lung cancer figures, most people would be more inclined to put the safety threshold at 100,000 than 300,000, but, taking Dr Kingland's figure as a basis for discussion, we can see that by smoking only 10 a day a man of 70, with a smoking life of 55 years, will have exhausted his quota."

"A 20-a-day man will have reached his 300,000 by the age of 45, and a 30-a-day man will have done the same by 35."

## Heath and Lynch to Drugs 'can age brain'

By IAN AITKEN

Mr Heath, the Prime Minister, has invited Mr Lynch, the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, to London on October 20-21 for talks on Northern Ireland and on the implications of membership of the Common Market for both countries.

The choice of a date so far in the future was criticised last night by MPs who believe Whitehall should be bringing much more urgent pressure on the Government of the Irish Republic to put an end to IRA operations in Northern Ireland from bases in the Republic.

It was insisted in Whitehall last night that there is no need for additional pressure on Mr Lynch about the IRA, since both

Governments have an interest in containing its activities directed against established order on both sides of the border. However, Mr Heath gave a further hint to Tory MPs last night that "other measures" may be taken shortly in Northern Ireland to ensure a return to stability.

He was addressing the Tory backbenchers' 1922 Committee, and reaffirmed there ought to be continuing working relations with the Dublin Government, although he recognised the difficult position of Mr Lynch.

Mr Heath was asked by an Ulster Unionist MP whether the time had not arrived for unusual measures such as internment.

But Mr Heath did not reply directly. Instead, he said that the great need was for better intelligence to be available to the security forces. This was now arriving, he said, and the searches undertaken by the security forces from last week-end onwards had been the result.

Mr Lynch, and his foreign affairs minister, Dr Patrick Hillery, have put heavy pressure in recent weeks on the British Government to have the "pro-vocative" Apprentice Boy parade in Londonderry next month banned or re-routed to avoid humiliation for Roman Catholics.

Warning on internment, page 7; Will Ulster boil over, page 10; Peace in its place, page 11.

## Scottish workers will be asked to back UCS men

By our Northern Labour Correspondent

A tidal wave of trade union protest was building up along Clydeside last night as the implications of the Government decision on UCS sank in.

Shop stewards left little doubt that they intend to follow their plan to occupy the shipyards and carry on working. To do this, they intend to seek the help of trade unionists in industries which supply the UCS yards.

Gerry Ross, deputy convenor of the union coordinating committee at UCS, said this would mean asking workers to continue sending supplies to the yards "against the wishes of the people who control them."

But a situation in which

employing 20,000 people. By the time the UCS contraction is complete there will be three yards employing about 6,500. Apart from the emaciated UCS, the only other shipbuilder will employ about 4,000.

Mr James Jack, secretary of the Scottish TUC, described the announcement on UCS as "disastrous." The economic committee of the STUC is to hold an emergency meeting today.

The union coordinating committee at UCS will also meet today to prepare a recommendation (almost certainly for a "work-in" at the doomed yards) to be placed before a full meeting of shipyard workers as soon as possible.

When Mother Teresa, whose work among the destitute of India and Latin America has become known internationally, tonight open a home for the destitute in Britain. It is relief work gone full circle: the East helping the West.

In a five-storey rented house in the slums of Paddington, Mother Teresa's nuns — Maltese, Indian, and Irish — will provide beds and food for homeless women. Tonight, they could take in 14 women off the streets; later there will be accommodation for 20.

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## Thousands to lose jobs

continued from page one these conclusions, Mr Davies said, "but the advisory group's conclusions are fundamental and the enterprise can go forward only if they are met." He emphasised the need for staff class management and for satisfactory undertakings by the unions.

The advisory group is to try and find backers, new management, and new cooperation from the unions. But Mr Davies added that the problems were great, and not much progress had been made in finding new management.

The advisers suggested an

interim phase of management by a "temporary management committee" to include representatives of the rest of the shipbuilding industry. One or two other suggestions had been made on the management side but of a "very tentative kind," Mr Davies added.

A full liquidator for UCS under Scottish law may be appointed today to replace the provisional liquidator who has no authority to sell off assets.

The Government came in for some criticism in the report. The mistaken initial structure and the subsequent troubles

were compounded by "poor management." For the continuation of this until June 1971, Government and the Shipbuilding Industry Board must bear their share of responsibility, the report said. Mr Davies said: "We have got to accept some of the responsibility."

Mr Davies added that, as with Harland and Wolff, he was prepared to look abroad for management. The Government dismissed claims that productivity had increased at UCS: it said that the tonnage rate had gone up for each man, but the cost for each ton had also gone up.

## Heath sticks to his guns on the Clyde

By FRANCIS BOYD, our Political Correspondent

Mr Heath told Conservative MPs last night the Government was aware of the published bitter attacks on the Government's policy towards UCS. The Scottish Labour group, of which Mr William Hartman (Maryhill, Glasgow) is chairman, announced that it was "totally shocked at the calculated butchery of UCS" by the Government.

All Scotland, in the view of the Labour group, would share a deep sense of anger and indignation. "We promise our support in the fight of the workers to retain UCS as a shipbuilding entity."

Mr Heath told the committee of Tory backbenchers that the economic expansion the Government was now seeking would not come from over-staffing, as in the past, but from a proper organisation of capacity throughout the industry. He said industry, instead of waiting for new demand, should prepare itself in advance. Confidence was required.

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## STOP PRESS

## Ample coal for winter

Stocks of coal this winter will be ample unless there is major industrial trouble or severe weather, Mr Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, said yesterday in Manchester.

Mr Ezra said the board was aiming to keep to the Confederation of British Industry's 5 per cent limit on price rises.

## THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
Alaska	55	10	100	1015
Greenland	45	10	100	1015
Canada	55	10	100	1015
USA	65	10	100	1015
Europe	65	10	100	1015
Asia	65	10	100	1015
Africa	65	10	100	1015
Australia	65	10	100	1015
South America	65	10	100	1015
Antarctica	65	10	100	1015

C. LONDON READINGS

7 p.m. yesterday	55	10	100	1015
7 p.m. today	55	10	100	1015
7 p.m. tomorrow	55	10	100	1015

From 7 p.m. yesterday 7 p.m. today

yesterday: Min. temp. 45, today: 45, tomorrow: 45

Rainfall: 0.1 in. yesterday, 0.1 in. today, 0.1 in. tomorrow

Barometer: 1015.0 yesterday, 1015.0 today, 1015.0 tomorrow

Sunset: 19.45 yesterday, 19.45 today, 19.45 tomorrow

Moonset: 22.45 yesterday, 22.45 today, 22.45 tomorrow

Moonrise: 05.45 yesterday, 05.45 today, 05.45 tomorrow

Moon phase: 1st quarter

Moon age: 7.5 days

Moon distance: 384,400 km

Moon speed: 1.02 km/s

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